

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE WAR IN SPAIN: A SKETCH IN THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO, NEAR BILBAO.







lasis than that which is supplied to it by military violence, even though it can boast of great military success. The Cabinet extemporised by General Pavia, and subject to Marshal Serrano as the nominal Chief of the Republic, may be competent for some months to come to continue to direct the public affairs of the country. Theirs, however, can be but preparatory work at best. It is not to be expected that Spain will resume her place in the comity of European States, or will be recognised by other Governments of the first class as normally organised, until, by some means or other, the will of the Spanish people has been legitimately expressed. The last Cortes was a political abortion, and became very soon a political nuisance. But it is to be remembered that in its election only one section of the people, and that the extremist democratic section, took part. It never had any real constitutional authority. It never exercised any moral influence for good. It was never, in any intelligible and true sense, representative of Spain. That may have been the fault, and was the fault, of the constituent bodies, swayed by the bad example of the chiefs of political parties. The large majority of the electors selfishly and sulkily declined to perform their duty. It is not likely they will do so a second time. It is even less likely that they will be encouraged to do so by Serrano and his supporters. It may, therefore, we think, be surmised that as soon as the way is cleared for action a new Cortes will be called. At this point, prevision becomes misty and uncertain. One can only conjecture, and that with extreme diffidence, as to the form of government which Spain will indicate her will to establish. Carlism is clearly out of the question. Alfonsoism presents but few attractions, save to a small party. The same may be said of Montpensierism. The Monarchists will find it difficult, if not impossible, to agree upon a Monarch. The nation does not appear to insist upon a return to Royalty. They did without it under Prim, and they have done without it since the abdication of Amadeus. Probably they are not Republicans by conviction, but they are willing to acquiesce in Republicanism if it be only conservative of political and social order. But all this, we repeat, is mere speculation. Those who look upon Spain from a stand-point outside of her are naturally perplexed as to her future, though they cannot despair of it. [This, however, is a conclusion which they will generally adopt—that the present Government, whatever may be the value of their services and however brilliant the victory they have lately achieved, have still before them the most arduous and dangerous enterprise which their usurpation has imposed upon them—namely, to reconstitute an organised political authority to which all the patriotism of the country will contentedly do homage.

### THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., President of the Royal Geographical Society, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, when the right hon. gentleman presented to her Majesty Messrs. Thomas Steele and William Oswell Livingstone, the sons of Dr. Livingstone. Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from Maidstone. The Queen's dinner-party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, the Countess of Caledon, Colonel E. M. and Lady Ann Manningham-Buller, Major-General Parke, C.B., and Sir Howard Elphinstone. The following day was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waterson, serenaded under the windows of his Royal Highness in the morning, and the usual Royal salutes were fired. The Prince left the castle in the afternoon for London. The Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng dined with her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne returned to London on Saturday. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty visited Lady Julia Lockwood (sister to the late Duchess of Inverness) at Ravensbury. The Countess of Clarendon dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, officiated. The Countess of Clarendon, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. The French Ambassadress, the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, had audience of her Majesty at the palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio, to see the monument of the Duke of Kent which he is executing for her Majesty. The Queen afterwards visited the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold arrived at the palace from Oxford. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Caledon, and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor. Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera. On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Mr. and Madame van de Weyer at their residence in Arlington-street. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, described below. Prince Leopold afterwards returned to Oxford. The Queen's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Count Gleichen, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Frances Baillie, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B. Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Lord Steward had an audience of her Majesty to present addresses from the House of Lords. The Duc de Nemours visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice visited the Royal Academy, Burlington House. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the palace for Windsor. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards to Paddington, where Princess Christian met the Queen and travelled with her to Windsor. Her Majesty arrived at the castle at half-past five o'clock. Princess Christian drove to Cumberland Lodge. The Queen has taken her usual daily drives.

The Duchess of Athole has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Lieutenant-General Francis Seymour, C.B., and Mr. Donald Cameron (of Lochiel) are the Grooms in Waiting, and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Major-General H. Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Council at Windsor Castle on Tuesday next.

### THE QUEEN'S COURTS.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique were in attendance, and various foreigners of distinction were presented to the Prince. In the general circle nearly 400 presentations were made to his Royal Highness on behalf of the Queen. This being a collar day, the knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duc de Nemours, the Comte d'Eu, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at a quarter past three o'clock. The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families, by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel Bagot. Various ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, were presented to her Majesty. In the general circle about 400 presentations were made to the Queen.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Emperor of Russia will arrive at Windsor Castle on Wednesday next. The Queen will give a dinner-party in the Oak Room to the Emperor and to members only connected with the Royal family.

On Thursday next her Majesty will give a banquet in St. George's Hall, for which upwards of 150 covers will be laid. On Monday, the 18th inst., the Czar will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

On the following day a grand review will be held at Aldershot in honour of the Czar. A state ball will be given in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., his Imperial Majesty will visit Woolwich, where a review will also be held.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on May 30.

The state concert announced to be given on the 27th inst. at Buckingham Palace will take place on Wednesday, June 10.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dined, on Saturday last, with Sir Francis Grant and the members of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. Thomas Helmore officiated. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Duc de Nemours and the Count d'Eu visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to the Princess's Theatre. The Princess dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Christian, visited the Duc de Nemours and Count d'Eu. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Drawingroom. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Christian, was present at a banquet given by the members of the Senior United Service Club to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, at their club, in Pall-mall. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Christian, went to Newmarket. The Princess has driven out daily. The Prince has taken Armitage Hill, Sunningdale, for the Ascot week. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton and accompanied by the Rev. William R. Rogers, have visited the Middle-Class School, in Cowper-street, Finsbury. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the one hundredth anniversary festival dinner of the Royal Humane Society, last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt on Wednesday. At the request of the Queen, the Duke will open the Chelsea embankment to-day (Saturday). His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Duchess.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., have taken up their residence at Argyll Lodge.

The Duc de Nemours and the Count d'Eu have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

Entertainments have been given during the week by his Excellency Musurus Pasha, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord Carlington and Countess Frances Wodegrave, Viscountess Combermere, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Count Metaxa, Sir Edward and Lady Manningham-Buller, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Notices of the Exhibition of the Society of French Artists, of M. Loppé's Alpine Pictures, and of M. Doré's new painting, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," are, with other matters, unavoidably deferred.

About 300 gentlemen met at the works of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, Woolwich, last Saturday, to see the placing on board the steamship Faraday of the first portion of the Direct United New Hampshire. The cable, which varies in size from 2½ in. to 3 of an inch in diameter, will have a total length of 3060 miles.

### ROMAN COLISEUM NEAR TUNIS.

When Northern Africa was a province of Imperial Rome, the vast Flavian amphitheatre was copied at Thysdrus, a city of Byzacium, above one hundred miles south of Tunis and Carthage. The place is now called El Djem, and the grand ruins of the Coliseum there are shown in our Illustration. This is from one of a set of photographs which were sent us, last June, by Mr. F. Ritchie, photographic artist, from Biserta, in the Regency of Tunis. He wrote us an account of his three-days' journey, accompanied by his brother, from Tunis to El Djem, with a description of the place. The Coliseum was seen miles away, rising high above the plain, from amidst the surrounding olive-groves. Mr. Ritchie says:—"On the last day of our sojourn at El Djem we measured the length and breadth of the building two or three times, so as to be quite sure as to the accuracy of the dimensions. We found it to be 488 ft. in length by 404 ft. 6 in. in breadth. When we had finished, one of our many followers wanted us to descend into a pitch-dark room, from which, he said, there was a subterranean passage; but, having no lights with us, we declined the offer. The thing that strikes one most on seeing the African Coliseum for the first time is its grandeur; and then, the wanton neglect and destruction of it by the Arabs. Somewhat more than a century ago it was in almost a perfect state of preservation, until the Arabs, in a rebellion about that time, made a fortification of it; and the Bey then reigning had such difficulty in dislodging them that he pulled down the western gate and part of the southern side, so as to render it useless as a fortification for the future. Since that time the Arabs have been pulling it down and carrying it away piece by piece; in fact, all the village of El Djem, which has a population of 1000, is built with these materials. There being no stone whatever near El Djem, the Romans must have brought the stone for the Coliseum at least forty miles, as that is the nearest point where stone is to be found. The interior is in an almost entire state of ruin as regards the seats; but the feature of this Coliseum, which excels all others, is in its exterior and circular façades. These, which constitute the chief characteristic beauty of such an edifice, are almost in a perfect state of preservation. There is one satisfaction here which is not found in examining other famous remains of antiquity at the present day. In wandering through the building one can look at its walls and stroll through the lofty galleries, thinking of the past, without being rudely recalled to the present by seeing the name of Jones, Brown, or Robinson, or some other English or American name staring one in the face. Indeed, I might include names of all the other European nations, as this mean and silly practice is not confined to the vulgar of our own country."

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the price of house coals was raised 6s. per ton on the Coal Exchange.

A mule and donkey show has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The British Museum was reopened on Thursday. The public will be admitted on Mondays and Saturdays till eight o'clock to Aug. 15, and on Wednesdays and Fridays till six o'clock.

The Lady Mayoress's receptions recommenced on Tuesday.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will attend in state the dedication service at the City Temple on the Holborn Viaduct on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The report of Lords Hatherley and Selborne, to whom was referred the matter in dispute between the authorities of King's College Hospital and St. John's House, has been accepted as the basis of a new agreement.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year was 442,264, exclusive of readers, against 424,068 in the preceding year. The number of readers was 103,971, giving an average of 359 daily. Each reader appeared to consult on an average thirteen volumes a day.

At the usual meeting of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund, on Monday, the secretary reported that the subscriptions had increased to £95,000, of which £80,000 had been remitted to Calcutta. The Lord Mayor estimated the total amount raised throughout the kingdom at £150,000.

In the metropolis 2459 births and 1256 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 4, and the latter 242, below the average numbers. The deaths included 40 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, 20 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox.

Colonel Henderson has caused notices to be distributed stating that every person who shall permit any dog to go at large after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by any dog in a rabid state, is liable to a penalty of £5. The police, it is stated, have orders to destroy every such dog, and also to enforce the penalty against the owner.

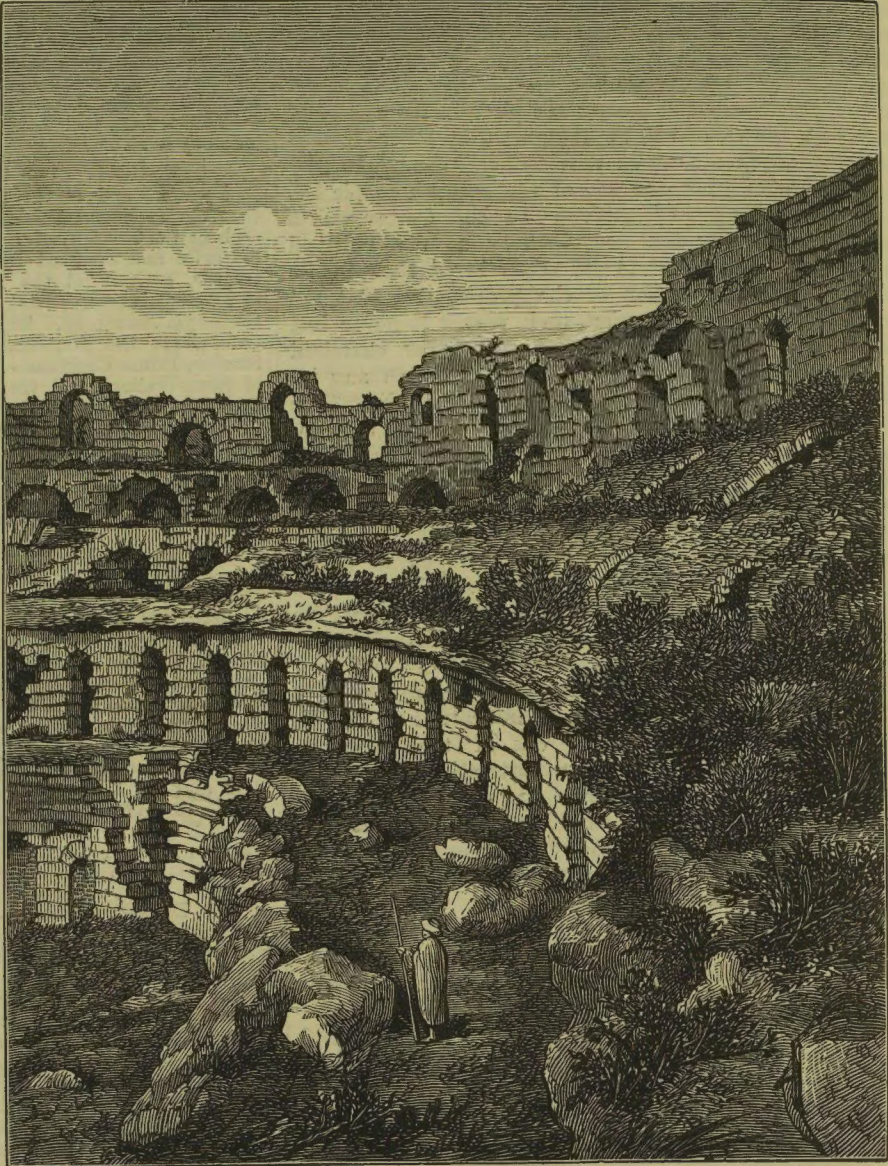
A conference of licensed victuallers, held at the Terminus Hotel, on Tuesday, approved of the Licensing Act Amendment Bill, with a few minor reservations. It expressed regret that the Government had not applied a uniform rule to all places outside the metropolitan district, and suggested that if the graduated scale of population was retained the line should be drawn at 2500 instead of 10,000. In small towns the hour of closing recommended was midnight instead of half-past eleven.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley was entertained, on Tuesday, at a banquet given by the United Service Club—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian honouring the entertainment by their presence.—On Wednesday the Clothworkers' Company conferred the freedom and livery of their guild upon Sir Garnet Wolseley. A banquet was afterwards given by the Company in their fine corporate hall, in Mincing-lane.

On Wednesday the London School Board resumed the discussion respecting the offer of Mr. Francis Peek, to give £500 for the encouragement of religious education. The Rev. Bardsley took up the adjourned debate, and he was followed by Mr. Wallace, Canon Barry, Mr. Chatfield Clarke, the Rev. L. D. Bevan, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Mr. Lucraft, and other members. On a division Mr. Picton's amendment, refusing the offer, was negatived by a majority of 24 to 1. Other amendments bearing upon the question stand over.

The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Monson, Colonel Yolland, Captain Tyler, and other gentlemen interested in engineering, were on Wednesday present, at West Brompton, to inspect and test a new kind of tramway-car, with a steam motive power, but with no visible machinery or other drawbacks such as have hitherto militated against the employment of street locomotives. This experimental trial was in every way successful, showing the car to be adapted to all the requirements of street traffic. Mr. Grantham, the inventor, has availed himself of the Bogie system to take the sharp curves more easily, and thus allowing a longer wheel base.





INTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM AT EL DJEM, NEAR TUNIS.



THE ROMAN COLISEUM OF THYSDRUS, AT EL DJEM, NEAR TUNIS.





GATHERING MAY DEW.



## GATHERING MAY DEW.

The tricks of Madame Rachel once seemed clever,  
To make a woman beautiful for ever;  
And Parson Primrose caught his idle daughters  
Concocting once "a wash" of beauty-waters;  
But for the fairest faces' best adorning,  
Go to the meadow, glean the dew of morning!

Sweet morning of sweet May! Oh! what's the reason  
These days are put into the London season?  
And Maud, instead of tripping through the garden,  
At early sunrise, or, like Dolly Varden,  
Blooming with daisies in the field, is taken  
Half-stifled from the ball-room, strained and shaken!

If I said more, I'd get into a passion!  
Confound both night and day, ye slaves of Fashion!  
Spend all your spring and summer months in London!  
Do always something that were better undone!  
But your complexions, daughters of the wealthy,  
Shall not be fresh, until your life be healthy!

RUSTICUS.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 7.

The political situation remains unchanged, all attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the Government and the majority having as yet signally failed. The ultimatum presented to the Cabinet by the extreme Right was the unreserved abandonment of the contemplated constitutional laws, to the bringing forward of which the Duc de Broglie pledged himself on the eve of the recess. The natural effect of these measures would be to consolidate Marshal MacMahon's present precarious tenure of power, a consummation which the Royalists appear most anxious to prevent. The Government has refused, however, to accept their ultimatum, and we may look forward to some exciting Parliamentary contests on the meeting of the Assembly.

Following the persecution of the Republican municipalities comes that of the Republican professors. M. de Fourton, the Duc de Broglie's present Minister of Public Instruction, only came into office a few months ago, but he has already effected a complete revolution in educational affairs. One of his numerous victims is M. Joubin, principal of the Angers Lycée, removed simply because the lycée, under his skilful management, was rapidly becoming a redoubtable rival to the clerical schools of the town, which happened to be patronised by the Archbishop, Mgr. Freppel. Another victim is M. Duvaux, professor at the Lycée of Nancy, who owes his dismissal to the fact of his being a member of the departmental general council, and to his not having always voted in accordance with the views of the préfet. M. Alglave, of the Faculty of Douai, has thrice had his lectures suspended during the last six months simply because he occasionally combats the Government's educational schemes in a scientific journal which he edits. The Minister has, moreover, removed a young professor of the Lycée of Dieppe from his functions for having published a volume of verses, the sentiments expressed in which were not precisely in accordance with his own reactionary doctrines, besides having dismissed M. Albert Leroy, professor at Versailles, a staunch Republican, who repeatedly suffered under the Empire for his freedom of language. The last proceeding of this singularly active Minister has been the changing of the name of the former Lycée Bonaparte, which the Government of Sept. 4 had re-christened the Lycée Condorcet, to that of the Lycée Fontanes, after one of the most unprincipled of the time-serving Frenchmen who gave the coup-de-grâce to all political morality in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Marshal MacMahon has profited by the recess of the Assembly to make a brief excursion into the provinces. He left Paris in company with the Minister of War on Sunday night, arriving at Tours early on Monday morning, where he was received by General de Cissey and the municipality. At nine o'clock the Marshal laid the first stone of some new barracks, and, after paying a visit to Messrs. Mame's printing establishment, passed the garrison in review, in the environs of the town, leaving late in the afternoon for Saumur, the cavalry school of which he was desirous of inspecting. The Marshal returned to Paris on Tuesday night. He appears to have been respectfully received everywhere, but was invariably greeted by the crowd with shouts of "Vive la République!"

A congress of the Legitimist organs of the provincial press has been held at Tours, at which some sixty of the more insignificant newspapers published in France were represented. Forty of them have coolly signed a declaration expressive of their regret that the Assembly has not yet established the Monarchy, and indicating that, in their opinion, the restoration of the Count de Chambord is the only means of saving France!

M. Piccon, the Separatist deputy for Nice, whose recent speech caused such a sensation, has forwarded his resignation to the President of the National Assembly.

The Salon has opened this year with almost as large a number of works of art exposed as used to line the walls of the Palais des Champs Elysées in the palmiest days of the Second Empire. Among them are plenty of mere costume and furniture pieces from Alma Tadema's tenth plague of Egypt in the days of the Pharaohs to M. Edouard Morin's Boulevard scene after the latest Parisian mode; with no end of archaic interiors peopled with draped manikins, classical and biblical epics illustrated by artists' models, neo-Greek and late Bois de Boulogne idylls, battles, bacchantes, bathers, and Bedouins, and Spanish, Italian, Norman, and Breton peasants. There is one grand work, however, which stands prominently forward—the crucified Christ of M. Bonnat, an incident which has been painted ten thousand times, but never in a more reverent, earnest, and conscientious spirit. The subject is simply Christ nailed to the cross, without any accessories beyond a dark, lurid sky and some patches of rocky ground. The treatment, however, is highly poetical, and at the same time scrupulously realistic. One is awed and painfully fascinated by the agonised expression of the upturned face, while lost in admiration at the marvellous rendering of the muscles, the skilful foreshortening of the features, and the wonderful anatomical knowledge which the perfect delineation of the nude frame displays. The flesh tints, too, are singularly transparent, and their strong light and shade are rendered with consummate skill. The white drapery which girds the Saviour's loins, the crown of thorns encircling his brows, the wood-work and nails of the cross, have all been painted with the most scrupulous care. This work is destined to surmount the judgment-seat of the new Criminal Court at the Palais de Justice; and, often while fixing the gaze of some penitent prisoner, will quite unconsciously attract towards it thousands of idle eyes.

M. Gérôme exhibits three very dissimilar works, all in his habitual and almost painfully elaborate style, one of which,

termed "L'Eminence Grise," is being much canvassed by the Paris critics just now. The scene is the staircase of the palace of Cardinal Richelieu, with the grey friar his secretary, who was commonly credited with the possession of equal power with Louis XIII.'s imperious minister, loitering on the landing, pretending to be occupied with his breviary, that he may avoid acknowledging the obsequious obeisances which the tribe of courtiers indulge in as they pass beside him on their way to an audience with the Minister Cardinal. The subject was hardly worthy of M. Gérôme's dramatic powers; but, except that the action is somewhat extravagant, and that the marble staircase, metal balustrade, friar's coarse habit, and courtier's rich garments are of a uniform smooth texture, the picture, so far as execution is concerned, rivals M. Gérôme's best works. And yet in point of detail it is very inferior to the same painter's "Rex Tibicen," which introduces us to an apartment at Sans Souci, every feature of which has been marvellously reproduced by M. Gérôme's skilful pencil. Here we have the great Frederick, his cane and old three-cornered cocked hat dashed carelessly on the ground, profiting by a few moments' relaxation which he has seized from his multitudinous pursuits to play some air on his favourite flute. The King has his back turned towards us, and M. Gérôme has not shown himself above petty national prejudices by representing him not only in an undignified, but in an ungainly and even ridiculous attitude as he leans forward to scan the piece of music he is playing. Perched above is the bust of some musical celebrity of the epoch smiling contemptuously down on the Royal performance, which appears to have sent the King's dogs—one of whom has taken possession of his master's chair, while the others lie stretched full length on the ground—sound asleep. Every single detail of this picture is painted to perfection, from the features of Frederick down to the ormolu writing-table, and the music-book, inkstand, and papers that encumber it, the letters with which the floor is strewn, the maps and books in various bindings which fill the recesses, not forgetting the hairpowder which smothers the collar of the King's old blue coat, or the mud with which his tall boots are liberally splashed. All are reproduced with photographic exactness.

## SPAIN.

Bilbao has at length been relieved, and Marshals Serrano and Concha have entered the city. Some details of the operations are given at page 450, which contains a plan of Bilbao and Somorostro. Marshal Serrano was received at Madrid on Wednesday with great rejoicings.

On Sunday an attempt was made in Madrid to assassinate Senor Pi y Margal by an insane priest, who, after firing two or three shots from a revolver without effect, killed himself.

## ITALY.

A decree has been issued giving effect to the convention concluded between Italy and Switzerland relative to the demarcation of the frontier.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the clauses of the Grist Bill, with some slight modification. The Chamber has concluded the discussion upon the bill on franking letters. The system of franking is retained in so far as regards correspondence with the King, the Pope, and the Holy See.

At a consistory, on Monday morning, the Pope performed the ceremony of closing, and subsequently of reopening, the mouths of the new cardinals, giving them their titles and rings.

## GERMANY.

The Czar, with the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis, arrived in Berlin on Sunday afternoon. They were received at the eastern station by the Emperor and his distinguished officers of State. From the station the Imperial party drove direct to the Royal palace to greet the Empress. Thence the Czar proceeded to the Russian Embassy. His Majesty paid visits to Field Marshals von Wrangel, von Moltke, and von Manteuffel. On Monday the Czar visited Prince Bismarck. The Emperor William and his illustrious guests were present at the manoeuvres of a brigade combined from several corps. A Court dinner was given in the evening, to which 170 persons were invited. The Czar resumed his journey on Tuesday evening, proceeding by the nine o'clock train to Stuttgart, arriving there on Wednesday afternoon.

Both the exalted invalids at Berlin are recovering fast. The Emperor has attended soirées, inspections of troops, and public places; while Prince Bismarck is able to walk in his garden, and is waiting for fine weather in order to ride out.

A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor proposed to start for Wiesbaden on Thursday, and to remain a fortnight at that watering-place.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was promulgated at the Royal castle, Berlin, on Monday.

The German Federal Council has approved the Press Bill recently passed by the Reichstag.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the administration of vacant bishoprics has passed the second reading. Clause 13, intended to regulate the stoppage of state salaries paid to members of cathedral chapters, was rejected.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Some compliments have been paid to Italy. The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon Signor Minghetti, the Italian Premier, and Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Majesty has also conferred the grand cross of the Order of Leopold upon Count de Robilant, the Italian Minister at Vienna; and the grand cross of the Order of Francis Joseph upon Signor Aghemo, the Chef de Cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, last week, M. Ghyczy, replying to an interpellation on the bank question, made a statement similar in purport to that communicated by him at the conference of members of the Deak party. The House, by 134 votes against 77, passed a resolution taking cognisance of the Minister's declaration.

## AMERICA.

The New York papers contain descriptions, many columns in length, of the devastation caused by the floods throughout the district traversed by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nothing like it has occurred, the newspapers say, during this century, and the damage already done exceeds, it is declared, that caused by the Chicago and Boston fires ten times over. Hundreds of square miles of the most fertile and best-cultivated land in America have been swept by rapid currents. The cities of New Orleans and Nashville and many smaller towns were under water. Hundreds of cattle have been drowned, houses and farms swept away, and immense damage done. At Boston and elsewhere subscriptions were being raised for the sufferers. A cable telegram of Monday's date says that the floods are extending, and some rich cotton plantations in Arkansas have been ruined. Daily among the sufferers 50,000 rations are distributed by the Louisiana relief committee.

More faction fighting is reported in Arkansas. In an encounter which took place at Newgacony the rival Republicans and Democrats had nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul-General in New York,

gives a denial to a statement contained in placards posted in certain towns of England, asserting that 40,000 labourers who have emigrated to America are ready to return home if their passage be paid. This statement has been made without his authority or knowledge, and is untrue.

## CANADA.

The House of Commons has passed the Estimates. The Session of the Dominion Parliament will close on the 23rd inst. In order to meet the deficit of the coming year, the custom tariff has undergone modification. Green tea will pay four cents and black tea three cents per lb. All articles which have formerly paid a duty of 15 per cent are in future to pay 17½ per cent; anchors, cables, masts, wire rigging, copper sheathing, and pig iron will be admitted free, but on other iron a duty of 5 per cent is imposed. The duties on sugars are unaltered, but in those on wines some modifications are made.

## INDIA.

There was news of the Indian famine, on Monday, by the Viceroy's official telegram and by despatches from the special correspondents of the *Times* and the *Daily News*. The official despatch consists, in the main, of statistics. It states, however, that the public health is good—there is no epidemic among men or beasts—and no more famine deaths have been reported. The *Times*' account is hardly so favourable. The writer says that prices are rising in the worst districts, and the cultivating classes in North Champaran are in the greatest distress. Relations are turning widows adrift, and uneasiness—almost panic—prevails there. Great anxiety is felt about North Bhaugulpore. Rungpore is worse, and in Maunbhoon the peasantry are consuming seed grain. Want and consequent fever have reduced Western Burdwan to wretchedness, and it is alleged that suicides have occurred from starvation. It is added that Sir R. Temple, after his tour, sees no hope of escaping trouble of magnitude. The *Daily News*' correspondent says that the early rice crop, ripening in July and August, gives luxuriant promise, adding, "with that harvest the pressure ceases."

A special telegram from Calcutta, dated Monday evening, appears in the *Standard*. It says that the Government has ceased to purchase rice, considering that its present stock is sufficient for all emergencies. In addition to that stock there are in Bengal accumulations to the extent of 280,000 tons brought from Rangoon, and 40,000 tons from Saigon. The distress, it is added, has been completely mastered.

In illustration of the present state of the poorer classes in the famine districts of India, it is stated in a Calcutta telegram of Tuesday's date that the people have now but one meal of rice a day, and in some places only one in two days.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"The transport companies' cattle are dying and the carters are deserting. The Government transport reserve is active. Six hundred camels have crossed the Ganges. The sales of Government rice are increasing. There is a marked improvement in North Tirhoot. Cases of severe distress are comparatively few. Yesterday I saw many children in Nuggerbustee South being slowly starved."

## AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne that the Victorian Parliament will meet on the 19th inst.

Judge Williams has retired from the Bench, and is succeeded by Mr. Stephen.

The Sultan has conferred the order of the Osmanié in brilliants upon Prince Milan of Serbia.

A telegram from Aden announces the death, at Zanzibar, of Richard Brenner, the celebrated African traveller.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Achinese, 1000 extra troops and two war vessels are to remain with the Dutch garrison in Acheen.

There has been a serious riot in the French settlement at Shanghai, where the Chinese mob stoned the foreigners and sacked and burned several houses.

The appointment is gazetted of Major-General the Hon. St. George Gerald Foley, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Edward Frome, whose period of service has expired.

The general results of the seven days' sale of the late Duke of Brunswick's jewels are as follow:—Sum realised, 990,030*l.*; estimated value, 768,558*l.*; estimated value of the lots withdrawn, 846,355*l.* No decision has been come to respecting the disposal of the unsold jewels.

Only the sovereignty and government of the Fiji Islands are, it appears from recent despatches, offered to Great Britain by the unanimous voice of the King and the native chiefs. No crown lands, that is to say, are included in the cession, as the territory belongs to tribes, families, and individuals.

Recent advices from Bagdad, received in Constantinople, describe the famine in Asia Minor as very bad. In the district of Angora alone the mortality reaches a hundred a day. While Asia Minor suffers from famine Bagdad is a victim to terrible floods. The waters of the Tigris rose to a great height, and overflowed the surrounding country. Not the least important item of damage done is the carrying away of a large portion of telegraph line.

There were serious disturbances at Ling, in Austria, on the 1st inst., in consequence of a rise in the price of beer announced by the brewers, Messrs. Hatscheck. About 10,000 people assembled outside the brewery, and set about smashing windows, breaking open doors, and throwing machinery, barrels, furniture, and all they could lay hold of into the Danube. The riot did not subside till the proprietors of the establishment declared their willingness to sell at the old price.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Newton Crane as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America; and of Mr. Georg Adolphus Mullens as Consul-General at Liverpool for the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Earl of Rosslyn has been gazetted her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and Sir H. Carstairs Pelly, Bart., M.P., as Deputy Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart have published a new song, words and music by Lady William Lennox, entitled "Give me your hand once more!" The melody is pleasing, and the ballad will, doubtless, be popular.

An arboretum was opened on Monday at Walsall, the ceremony being performed by Lady Hatherton, in the presence of several thousands of the inhabitants. The greater part of the site is the property of Lord Hatherton, who has contributed £500 to the cost of the undertaking. The area of the arboretum is 18 acres, of which 7½ acres are covered by ornamental waters. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, and the whole enterprise will be a valuable acquisition to the inhabitants of the Black Country.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Best, William, to be Vicar of Dun's Tew, Oxfordshire.  
 Blakey, Robert Healey; Vicar of Reculver with Hoath.  
 Browne, Walter; Diocesan Inspector in the diocese of Norwich.  
 Coates, G. A. A.; Rector of Earls Croomie, Worcester.  
 Davis, Frederick; Vicar of Loversall, Yorkshire.  
 Hardmann, W.; Lecturer in the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Yatton.  
 Hayman, Dr.; Rector of Aldingham, Lancashire.  
 Hinder, W. H.; Curate of Berkeswell-with-Barston, Warwick.  
 Manning, F. J.; Rector of St. Leonard's, Colchester.  
 Moore, Stephen R.; Vicar of Mickley, Ripon.  
 Norman, G. E. W.; Priest, Chaplain, and Curate of St. Mary's, Warwick.  
 Rawlinson, H. J.; Vicar of Ivinghoe, Bucks.  
 Sadgrove, F. E.; Vicar of Norton, near Malton, Yorkshire.  
 Sandes, Samuel Dickson; Vicar of Bishop Middleham.  
 Thomas, W. Atterbury; Vicar of Llanvihangel-nant-melan, Radnorshire.  
 Wood, Albert; Rector of South Reston, Louth.

The living of Aldingham, in the county of Lancaster, in the gift of the Crown, has been conferred on Dr. Hayman.

The Bishop of Durham has received an address from the laymen of his diocese thanking him for his efforts to put down Ritualism. A guarantee fund of £7200 has also been presented to his Lordship to meet the legal costs entailed upon him.

On St. Mark's Day was opened, at Abbots Bromley, near Rugeley, St. Anne's School for Girls, the first of a series which it is in contemplation to found under the direction of the Provost and Fellows of St. John's College of Lichfield, and in alliance with St. Nicolas's College, Shoreham.

The Bishop of Exeter has consecrated the church of Huish, North Devon, which had been rebuilt by Lord Clinton at a cost of £4000. In addition to this, Lord Clinton has added a considerable piece of ground to the churchyard, and inclosed the whole with an ornamental wall. Mr. G. Street is the architect.

The new Church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, in Oxford, was consecrated by the Bishop last week. It has been built from designs by Mr. Basil Champneys, in fourteenth-century Gothic, in place of the very plain building that has been pulled down to widen the road at the bottom of Queen-street. The chief external feature of the church is a tower 85 feet high.

On Sunday two more missionary bishops for North America were consecrated in Lambeth church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, both of whom have been labouring for many years abroad. The Ven. J. M'Lean, D.D., D.C.S., Archdeacon of Assinobin, in the diocese of Rupert's Land, was consecrated as Bishop of the Saskatchewan territory; and the Rev. W. C. Bompas, M.A., who has laboured so successfully in the Mackenzie River district, was consecrated as Bishop of Athabasca territory.

An address expressive of the affectionate regard in which he is held by his parishioners has been presented to the Rev. C. T. Proctor, Vicar of Richmond, accompanied by an Easter offering amounting to £210; a testimonial of respect has been received by the Rev. J. C. Lyons, late Curate of Kimbolton, Herefordshire; and the parishioners of Maker have presented their Vicar, the Rev. F. T. Winkle, with a purse of 100 guineas, to meet expenses incurred during a forced absence from the vicarage, which has been under repair.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The heads of colleges have elected as Bampton Lecturer the Rev. William Jackson, M.A., F.S.A., late Fellow of Worcester.

The following elections have taken place at Magdalen Hall:—G. H. Damart, St. Paul's School, to the Lusby Scholarship; G. N. Willmer, commoner, St. Edmund Hall, and A. F. Thornhill, Magdalen Hall, to the Lucy Scholarships; W. S. Rouse, of Worcester Cathedral School, to the Meeke Scholarship; F. C. Fox, King Edward's School, Birmingham, to a Brunsell Exhibition.

W. S. Brook (Magdalen College School) and H. V. Pigot, New, have been elected to scholarships at Oriel of £80 per annum, tenable for five years; and E. H. Keed, Lincoln, to an Adam de Brome Exhibition of the same value.

H. G. S. Codd, of Sherborne School, and C. J. Moore, of Dublin University, have been elected to classical postmaster-ships at Merton, of the value of £80 a year.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at Brasenose:—R. W. Rucker, of Clifton College; H. May, of Forest School, Walthamstow; F. G. Rucker, of Uppingham School; W. B. Taylor (commoner), of Brasenose College; and, for proficiency in mathematics, R. A. Germaine, of University College, London. These scholarships are of the annual value of £80, and tenable for five years.

One of the exhibitions founded at Wadham by Dr. Hody for the encouragement of the study of the Hebrew language has been conferred upon A. T. Hare, scholar of Wadham.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's classical gold medals have been adjudged to W. Leaf, Trinity, and F. H. Rawlins, King's (equal). The above-named gentlemen were also bracketed equal at the head of the classical tripos in March last.

Sir William Browne's gold medals have been adjudged thus:—For the best Greek ode, E. C. Selwyn, King's; for the best Greek epigram, H. S. Salt, King's; for the best Latin epigram, E. C. Selwyn, King's. The medal for the Latin ode was not awarded.

The vacant Lightfoot Scholarship has been adjudged to C. D. Cooper, B.A., St. John's.

The order of merit in the examination for scholarships, &c., at King's is as follows:—1, A. H. Cooke; 2, C. Bryans; 3, E. W. Howson; 4, E. W. Collin; 5, W. D. Grant. A. H. Cooke, C. Bryans, and E. W. Collin were selected for Eton scholarships; E. W. Howson, of Haileybury College, for an open scholarship. The second open scholarship was not awarded.

The Price Exhibition has been awarded to W. D. Grant, pensioner of this college and formerly of Uppingham School.

The Vintner Exhibition for Natural Science was awarded to A. G. Richardson, of the City of London School.

The annual distribution of prizes of the Cambridge local examinations, London centre, was held in the theatre of the London University on Thursday.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Court it was agreed to found two new chairs—one of clinical surgery and the other of clinical medicine, each with an endowment of £100 a year.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday, appointed Dr. Robert S. Ball to the post of Astronomer Royal for Ireland, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Brunnow.

Friends of Rugby School will be glad to know that the entries this term quadruple the departures; that work has been found for Mr. Scott at the school-house without displacement of the two tutors appointed by the late Head Master; that Mr. Sidgwick is reappointed; and that Mr. Nutt, First Classical Master at Cheltenham College, joins the Rugby staff.

The Rev. Herbert Snow, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and assistant master of Eton College, has been appointed Principal of Cheltenham College, in succession to Dr. Jex Blake, the new Master of Rugby.

## RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Saturday evening, at the hundredth anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society, held at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness, in acknowledging a reference made by one of the speakers to his marriage, mentioned that the Duchess of Edinburgh's granduncle, the Emperor Alexander, was one of the first persons who received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a man from drowning. In the course of the evening the Duke presented the Stanhope gold medal of the society, as well as one of the ordinary silver medals, to a seaman named Matthew Webb. The subscriptions amounted to £525.

The annual court of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern. There are now 576 inmates in the asylum. The total income for the year amounted to £34,273, and £2900 had been advanced by the bankers to make up the deficiency of income.

In noticing the third annual ball in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, which was held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the *Times* mentions some facts of interest concerning the institution. Of 10,612 officers and constables who compose the city, metropolitan, and dockyard police, 10,459 are regular subscribers to the charity, and their contributions alone, averaging one penny each per week, bring in £2214 annually. The orphanage is situated at Twickenham, and the inmates are at present 121 boys and girls. The committee are anxious to remove to a larger building in the same locality, known as Wellesley House, which is capable of accommodating 200 children; but there is still wanting a sum of about £5000 out of £17,000 to complete the purchase. The income of the charity last year was £8318, and the expenditure £7586.

Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, was well filled by the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. From the report it appears that thirteen chapels and other property of the Mission at the Gold Coast were destroyed or seriously damaged during the war. The whole of these it is proposed to rebuild during the year. The receipts last year amounted to £167,995, and the expenditure to £166,458.

The new and extensive premises of the London City Mission in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were opened yesterday week, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding at the ceremony. The cost of the building was £11,000, of which about £1500 has yet to be obtained. The staff of missionaries numbers 147.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Spurgeon, the annual meeting of the Baptist Young Men's Association was held, yesterday week, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

Mr. Corry, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Exeter Hall was crowded on Tuesday with the members and friends of the Church Missionary Society, assembled under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. The meeting was addressed by the Primate, the Bishop of Ripon, and others. It was shown by the report that the ordinary income of the year had been £196,525, and the expenditure £186,118. The society's establishment embraces 158 mission stations, directed by 207 European clergymen.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was celebrated on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor presiding. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £2500, including a sixth subscription of £1000 from "E. G."

Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., presided at a banquet given at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. Donations amounting to £800 were announced.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the financial report for the past year it was stated that the gross revenue of the society had reached £220,964, and the gross expenditure had been £210,183. During the year the issue of Bibles, Testaments, &c., exceeded two million and a half copies.

Lord Coleridge presided at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday evening. Subscriptions and donations of over £1800 were announced.

At the annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society, in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—it was stated that the receipts from all sources amounted to £137,705, exceeding that of the previous year by £10,000.

The sixteenth annual festival of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Marquis of Lorne in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

## ELECTION PETITIONS.

The hearing of the Dudley petition was brought to a close on Saturday, when Mr. Justice Grove decided that the rioting which prevailed on the polling-day vitiated the return of Mr. Sheridan, and rendered the election null and void. His Lordship ordered each side to pay their own costs.

At Barnstaple Mr. Justice Mellor has decided that Messrs. Cave and Waddy, the sitting members, were duly elected, and the petitioners have to pay costs.

After hearing counsel for and against the Mayo petition, the Dublin Court of Common Pleas has decided that the return of the two members, Messrs. Browne and Tighe, was null and void, and that the costs of the inquiry be borne by them.

The Haverfordwest petition, which was appointed for hearing on Monday, has been turned into a special case for argument in the Common Pleas in the early part of Trinity Term.

Mr. Justice Mellor opened the Launceston inquiry on Monday. The validity of the return of Colonel Deakin, the Conservative member, was disputed on the ground that he improperly influenced those of the voters who resided upon his property by conceding to them, a few days before polling, the right to destroy rabbits. On Wednesday judgment was given, Mr. Justice Mellor deciding that Colonel Deakin's concession to his tenantry was an act of bribery within the statute. The claim of the petitioner, Mr. Herbert Drinkwater, to the seat is to come before the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Justice Grove arrived at Poole on Monday and opened the commission. There are two petitions against the sitting member, Mr. Charles Waring (Liberal), the first alleging general bribery, treating, undue influence, and personation, and the second charging particular acts of bribery, in addition to the general allegations.

There remain only five more petitions to be disposed of arising out of the late general election. The Durham city petition is for the 19th inst.; Bolton, Durham (northern division), and Durham (southern division) for the 22nd inst.; and Boston, the last petition on the list, for the 29th inst.

Mr. Kemp Sanderson, the Conservative, was, on Monday, returned for Wakefield, the representation of which had been rendered vacant by the unseating of the Conservative member, Mr. Edward Green. He polled 1814 votes against 1627 recorded for Mr. Mackie, the Liberal candidate.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Visitors to Newmarket during the present week have, so far, had no reason to complain of the quality of the sport, for on Tuesday and Wednesday there was some capital racing, even exclusive of the Two Thousand. The Bathynany Post Sweepstakes fell to Lord Falmouth, by the aid of Lady Love, a very nice filly by Blair Athol—Vergiss-mein-Nicht; Prince Bathynany very appropriately put in a strong bid for the stake with Peripatetic, and secured the following event, the Prince of Wales's Stakes, with Delay, who, for once, ran as straight as possible. For the last two or three seasons the green jacket of the Hungarian Prince has been so terribly unlucky that his successes are very popular. The match between Oxonian and Trombone was a very sporting affair, the latter, who was in receipt of 5lb., being the favourite; but old Oxonian jumped off with the lead, and all Fordham's exertions could never get Trombone on terms with him.

The weather on the Two Thousand day was thoroughly enjoyable, being far milder than on the Tuesday, and but for the clouds of dust the drive to the heath would have been very pleasant. It appeared a certainty that Prince Charlie would beat Blenheim over the T.Y.C., as they met at level weights; but M. Lefevre, in the most sportsman-like way, brought out his horse to have a cut at the mighty chestnut for the third time. He was well rewarded for his pluck by seeing a magnificent struggle, at the end of which the Prince only won by a head. It may be that Prince Charlie does not care to do more than he is obliged, or that Parry does not understand him as well as French did; but we fancy that his action is scarcely so brilliant as last season, and that the constant work he has done is beginning to tell on him. The May Stakes furnished a genuine sensation, as Tangible (9 st.) and Tintern (7 st. 9 lb.) ran a dead-heat, and, only a head behind them, the Curaçoa filly (6 st. 1 lb.) and Luisette (6 st. 13 lb.) made a second dead-heat for third place. Such an occurrence is without parallel, and was a wonderful triumph of handicapping. Immediately after this race there was a rush to the bird-cage to inspect the field for the Guineas. Ecossais was naturally the great centre of attraction; and when it was seen that, though he wore plasters on his fore legs, he looked bright and well in his coat, and seemed to have done plenty of work, his position in the betting improved rapidly, and, before the flag fell, 5 to 4 was the longest offer against him. In point of condition nothing was quite equal to Atlantic, who, though a trifle leggy, has grown into a fine lengthy colt. Spectator also looked thoroughly fit; but his stable companion, Boscobel, was decidedly backward. A slight want of size was the only fault that could be found with Trent, who is a very compact, muscular colt, and may do better at Epsom. We did not see Farnsfield and Reverberation, who were saddled at the Ditch stables; and of the rest, only Whitehall—who had evidently had a thorough Yorkshire preparation—attracted much attention.

There was only a slight delay at the post, and as soon as the flag fell Atlantic showed in front, and was never headed from start to finish. At the Bushes nothing but Reverberation and Ecossais had the least chance with him, and the latter, whose badly-shaped fore-legs are terribly against him in making a descent, nearly fell on to his nose in coming down the Bushes hill. A few strides more and Fordham began to ride him in earnest, and Reverberation went on in pursuit of Atlantic. Lord Falmouth's horse is a very lazy one, so Archer kept hard at him all the way, and, having the best of the struggle throughout, landed him a clever winner by a neck. Ecossais, who was eased in the last hundred yards, was beaten four lengths for second place; Trent was quite double that distance behind him, and then came Lacy, Boscobel, Spectator, and Dukedom, in the order named. Atlantic was beautifully ridden by little Archer, who carried nearly 3 st. of dead-weight, and in future he will probably have all Lord Falmouth's mounts in the great weight-for-age races. Reverberation stayed better than any Thunderbolt that we can call to mind; and, though Ecossais might have been nearer, the descent from Tattenham Corner must prove a fatal bar to his success at Epsom, where the tricolour seems likely to be carried by Novateur.

The Polo Club played the opening games of the season at Lillie Bridge on May Day. Great improvements have been made in the ground since last year, and the game promises to be more popular than ever. No special interest attached to the play, which was regarded merely as practice. The Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam appeared in as good form as ever, and scored all three goals for his side in the first match.

## CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA.

Notwithstanding the great improvements of late years in the construction of railways, roads, and bridges in India, travellers in some districts are often obliged to cross rivers in very primitive fashion, with much delay and alarm, not unfrequently accompanied by danger and loss. The frail but buoyant coracle or native boat of wickerwork covered with ill-prepared hides may answer its purpose well enough, provided no sunken rock or plunging horse should make a hole in it. But the appearance of this vessel is not very assuring to the timid traveller, unaccustomed to this mode of crossing rivers at times and places where crocodiles abound. His belief in "there's nothing like leather" is rudely shaken by the very patent fact of its being the only barrier betwixt his person and those hungry jaws or the depths of the eddying stream. He embarks with trepidation, and lands, when he does it safely, with great thankfulness. The river, except in the rainy season, flows far below its perpendicular banks, down which a wide path is cut for cattle and conveyances, and a narrow one for foot-passengers at the crossing-places. In the Engraving we see bullocks laden with bags of grain coming down to the river. To the left is the baggage-cart, with tents rolled up, mattresses, and clothing. To the right are natives cooking on the edge of the water, a bullock-man swimming across with his bullocks, and native servants being conveyed in a boat with the usual two-wheeled coach, which is put bodily into the coracle and more than fills it. The "sahib," or English gentleman, with his "mem-sahib," or lady, his baby and boy, servants, and dog, pretty well crowd another, whilst the horse-keeper swims the horse and makes him assist in dragging the boat. Generally horses are much alarmed at the boat following, and sometimes they do not take well to the water, but attempt to get into the coracle, and either sink or upset it. When the rivers are in full flood the boat goes wheeling down the current, and lands sometimes a quarter of a mile further down. The native boatmen are often more of fatalists than suits the nerves of inexperienced travellers. A somewhat nervous gentleman trembled as he saw the palanquin containing his wife and infant put into the boat. He stepped in himself with many misgivings, and when, to his horror, the thirteen bearers jumped in too he inquired, in dismay, "Will this carry us over?" "How do I know?" was the answer; "it is what the Government has provided. Shove off!" With this comforting reply they went wheeling down the swift and muddy stream; but they landed safely.





CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA.





BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, GIVEN BY THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.





"THE PARTING." BY WILHELM KOLLER.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Amongst the comparatively few things Parliamentary that are noticeable in the present Session there is this, that the Prime Minister has adopted a style of answering questions which is in direct—perhaps intentional—contrast with the mode of his predecessor, who was accustomed to deliver an oration on the provocation of the smallest interpellation. The manner, in this respect, of Mr. Disraeli is more like that of Lord Palmerston, with a difference; for whereas the latter was quick, short, and mocking, the former is slow, brief, and mocking. At any rate, he generally creates mirth by his answers, which was especially the forte of Lord Palmerston.

Predictions which were current that there would be a ponderous debate on the state of the Navy have been duly realised. Mr. Childers appeared one evening with a box full of papers, and very early in the discussion proceeded to make that exculpation of his administration at the Admiralty which he pathetically declared he had never had an opportunity of delivering, though one has an impression that one has heard, if not in bulk, piecemeal, several vindications of this sort from him. This time he had his way for something like two hours, and if his mind is not wholly liberated it is not the fault of a patient House that suffered him to say his say without let or hindrance. Of course such a portentous oration could not be attacked in force by the First Lord of the Admiralty impromptu, so Mr. Algernon Egerton, the secretary to the board, was put up to manoeuvre, like a frigate, around the huge floating battery of Mr. Childers's speech. The duty was neatly and handily done by Mr. Egerton, whose well-bred calmness and adequate cognoscentia of what he was talking about were conspicuous. The naval critics were, as ever, active and persistent. There was Mr. Bentinck the greater, as in his manner, sending a hot all-round fire, like that of a turret-ship, on all and sundry connected with Admiralty administration; and there was Admiral Elliot, who is a stern, not to say crabbed, commentator on naval matters, and who developed the original idea that the Channel fleet and the flying squadron should have been sent to the Gold Coast the moment the war broke out, when short work would have been made with the Ashantees. Could it have been meant that this would have been done by the bombardment of Coomassie by the united squadrons? Then, too, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, glib and dexterous, took his part in the defence of the ex-Admiralty; and there was much more palaver and controversy to and fro; so that time was obtained for Mr. Ward Hunt to mature his speech, which was to be a summing-up of the debate at a late hour. Certainly he came out in quite a new rhetorical line. Not only was he emphatic and earnest, but he was almost impassioned; and he proved that he has in him a vein of smart retort and sharp, caustic humour, for which he has never yet obtained credit. His voice, too, is sonorous and rolling, and in its higher tones rich; while his stately configuration, is in keeping with the manliness of his elocution. When he was vigorously laying it on the late Admiralty, his appearance, with his full, flowing beard, massive head of hair, flashing eyes, trumpet tones, and eager gesture, somehow he might have suggested recollections of the typical Neptune of artists, particularly when that ruler of the ocean was rebuking the errant and rebellious winds which nearly destroyed the fleet of Æneas. The speech was a decided success as a rhetorical effort, no matter what the substance may have been.

The strong Conservative Government has received a defeat, and it was administered by the Irish section of the House. A motion was made by Mr. Synan for State aid to the Irish sea-coast fisheries, which have fallen into woeful decay, notwithstanding that crowds of anxious fishermen stand daily on the shore and millions of fish are gambolling before their eyes and mocking them with invitations to come and catch them—if they can. Practically the demand resolved itself into this—that public money should be given to the Irish fishermen, where-with to buy boats and tackle and to hire deputies to catch fish, then to sell them, and bring the money to be enjoyed by the nominal fishers. The question being the touching of public money, as may be supposed, Irish members, new and old, were on the alert, and floods of eloquence issued from them, whatever their political persuasion; and at last Mr. Butt put the matter in a plain, simple, and tangible form when he said, in effect, "Come, now; give us £20,000, and you will see if we do not produce a miraculous draught of fishes." Although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was wonderfully conciliatory, and offered something in the way of small loans, this was rejected as too vague, and nothing would do but the promise of an instant vote—money down—of £20,000; and so a division took place, and Mr. Synan, beaming all over with smiles, while Mr. Hart-Dyke's (the Ministerial "whip") countenance was clothed in gloom, announced a victory of three over the Government, and of course there was a great hullabaloo.

A debate on the Gold Coast was interesting, and had its features. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was facetious and epigrammatic as usual, and contrived to insinuate some of his anti-liquor ideas into his speech, and was emphatic in his statement that all the civilisation which England had introduced into West Africa was rum and gunpowder. Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, who knows the Gold Coast, hinted slyly that, however unconsciously, missionaries were the originators of wars with savages; while Mr. Richard—speaking, of course, in the name of the Peace Society, and with the dogmatism and the intonation of the conventicle—was profuse in his denunciations of the horrors, the slayings, and the burnings of war—subjects which he has by rote. On this occasion Mr. E. Jenkins made a determinate bid for the suffrage of the House. His speech was a set one, was able, suggestive, and illustrative, while his elocution was fair. But all this was marred by a pretentious and self-confident manner, giving the idea that he believed he was conferring a favour in speaking at all to the assembly he was addressing. His is precisely the style that the House has never endured, and, accordingly, the Ministerialists jeered and interrupted all through, and at last grew so boisterous that the speech was truncated. The Opposition did not overtly express disapprobation, but sympathy was very little if at all expressed. In a quiet way, Sir Rainald Knightley is a humourist, and it was in a drolly mischievous way that he managed to get the debate adjourned to July 31, which was, in effect, getting rid of it altogether.

When Mr. Eustace Smith was, one evening, dilating on the feebleness of the Board of Trade and its inability to deal with its numerous duties and responsibilities, those who looked at the Treasury Bench might have thought that he was satirically personal. Else why did he not say that that feebleness was somewhat redeemed by the accession to the Board of Sir Charles Adderley and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who were representing it in their respective characters of President and Secretary. Nothing could be more calm and sedate than the demeanour of Sir Charles Adderley, but Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was evidently nervously conscious of the responsibilities which had been so portentously dwelt upon. He listened to every word that was uttered with all his might, he took copious notes (one would have liked to see the holograph); he was restless, palpably anxious, and priming himself—he had, of course, loaded himself before—for his first official speech. Hour

after hour passed, and still he fidgeted, and still he came not. At length the discussion reached that point of repletion at which no more could be stuffed in, and so, doubtless, a powerful exposition of the capacity and zeal of the present staff of the Board of Trade has not been recorded for posterity.

It may be just mentioned that Mr. Roebuck speaks occasionally, and notably he did so in the Gold Coast Debate; and verily, after listening to the slipshod talk which was prevalent, it was refreshing to hear his neatly-cut, well-balanced sentences, his simple but forcible phraseology, his clear argumentation, his pointed illustration, and his original suggestiveness. He is, perhaps, the only remaining representative of a school of Parliamentary speaking which was once characteristic of the House of Commons, and which was an admirable school.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Delawarr stated, yesterday week, that it was under the consideration of the Government what should be done in the matter of the Endowed Schools Act, which is about to expire; and some bills were passed a stage, during a brief sitting.

Earl Russell moved, on Monday, for copies of papers relating to the maintenance of the peace of Europe; but upon receiving the assurance of Lord Derby that he had looked through the papers and had not found any which might be produced without inconvenience to the public service, the noble Earl withdrew his motion. The Hertford College (Oxford) Bill was read the second time; and two motions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells asking the disallowance of two schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners framed for schools in his diocese were agreed to. The Loans to School Boards Bill was read the second time, and the Bishop of Calcutta (leave of absence) Bill was passed its final stage.

The Lord Chancellor's Land Bills were on Tuesday discussed and passed through Committee; the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Bill and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bill were read the second time; and the Hertford College (Oxford) Bill was passed through Committee.

On Thursday her Majesty, through the Lord Steward, withheld her assent from the schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the endowed schools at Crewkerne and Timberscombe and Cutcombe, in Somersetshire, in accordance with the addresses presented by their Lordships. Lord Blachford moved the second reading of the Colonial Clergy Bill, the object of which was to repeal the provisions of the Act 59 Geo. III., which rendered it impossible for any colonial clergyman to officiate in England without having first obtained the consent of the Archbishop or the Bishop of the diocese within which he intended to officiate. The Earl of Carnarvon assented to the necessity of the measure. The bill was read the second time. The Hertford College (Oxford) and the Public Works Loan Commissioners (Loans to School Boards) Bills were read the third time and passed. The Judicature (Ireland) Bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor and read the first time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion for a grant of public money for the advancement of the Irish Sea fisheries was debated yesterday week, and the Government, by whom the motion was opposed, was defeated by 95 votes to 93, the majority being made up of 64 Irish, 24 English, and 7 Scotch members; and the minority of 76 English, 15 Scotch, and 2 Irish. Sir J. Lubbock next submitted a resolution declaring the desirability of modifying the code of regulations issued by the Committee of Privy Council in such manner as to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, elementary social economy, and other "extra subjects," in the public elementary schools; but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The subject of a warning given by the Irish Government to the *Flag of Ireland* newspaper was then discussed with much vigour by the Irish members until a quarter past twelve, when the subject dropped, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to. The East India Annuity Funds Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Monday the subject of the policy of England in regard to the Gold Coast was discussed, the debate being adjourned to July 31; and the House went into Committee of Supply.

There was a long discussion, on Tuesday, upon the constitution, powers, and responsibilities of the Board of Trade; a bill to secure and extend Ulster tenant-right in Ireland was introduced; the subject of the alteration of the standard applicable to children of outdoor paupers by the Education Department was debated—a motion condemnatory of the course pursued being rejected by 265 to 202; and Sir Edward Watkin introduced a bill to provide compensation to workpeople of joint-stock companies and private employers in cases of accident arising from causes beyond the control of the persons employed during the hours of lawful employment.

The afternoon's sitting on Wednesday was spent in discussing the Factory Act Amendment Bill, of which Mr. Mundella moved the second reading. Mr. Cross, on the part of the Government, proceeded to expound a scheme which the Government were prepared to introduce whereby the hours of labour would be reduced to fifty-six per week; that the hours for half-timers should be thirty-two hours a week; and that up to 1875 the age at which children might be permitted to work should be fixed at nine years and thereafter at ten. Mr. Mundella said he should keep his bill on the paper pending the introduction of the promised Government measure; and the debate was accordingly adjourned.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the receipt of the report of the Judge appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Messrs. Brown and Tighe for the county of Mayo, which report declared the said election to be null and void. A new writ was subsequently ordered to issue for a new election. The House was occupied during the greater portion of the evening with the consideration of motions relating to naval matters, previously to going into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates.

The Ross and Monmouth Railway was opened for the first time yesterday week in its entirety.

Snow is reported to have fallen heavily in Perthshire and along the Grampian range. In the Strathspey district there have been severe storms of hail.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, when Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., was elected a vice-president.

The triennial conference of the Society for the Liberation of the Church from State Patronage was begun on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. The morning sitting was held under the presidency of Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., who gave an opening address. Various resolutions in support of the objects of the society were adopted; and, after a recess, the conference met again in the evening, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., took the chair.

## "THE PARTING."

A scene that might belong to some gentle love-story of old German chivalry, such as we may read in the pages of Tieck, or Fouqué, or Uhland, is delineated by Wilhelm Koller in this picture. The true and faithful knight, a virtuous servant of public duty, is about to depart for the wars, in the pure spirit of a devout Crusader. His horse is held by a page outside, where the comrades and followers of his martial journey await his coming forth. A tender, but resolute and cheerful, word of due farewell must be spoken to his grieving wife before he leaves the house. He has endeavoured to console her and to set her an example of courage. But the sight of her comfortless sorrow, which he must now leave, he fears, to grow still more painful in his long-expected absence, seems almost to have brought him down to equal sadness. Perhaps, like the brave fellow of whom our English young ladies sang in that once popular ballad, "The Soldier's Tear," this noble Freiherr of the romantic ages will presently be fain to wipe some drops of heart-water from his manly cheek and eyes. "Oh, do not deem him weak!" as the young ladies used to sing.

Go, watch the foremost ranks in battle's fierce career,  
Be sure, the hand most valiant there has wiped away a tear!

Not a doubt of it; so did the heroes of the Iliad and the Æneid, if we trust the report of Homer and Virgil. The artist, Wilhelm Koller, is a native of Vienna, and about forty years of age. He studied at Dusseldorf, under Cornelius, Lessing, Bendemann, and Rethel. During some years, till 1859, he resided at Antwerp, but is now settled at Brussels, where his talent is fairly esteemed.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Albani has added another successful representation to those which had already secured her so high a position here. As Elvira in Saturday's performance of "I Puritani" she displayed those enhanced powers of which we have already spoken in noticing her three previous performances this season. The brilliant yet sympathetic quality of her voice, the exceptional beauty and high range of her upper notes, her facile execution of florid bravura passages, and the general grace and refinement which characterise her delivery even of the most declamatory scenes, were again admirably manifested in the several situations of the opera. The impression created in the duet with Giorgio in the first act was surpassed by that which followed the execution of Elvira's polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," and this was exceeded by the demonstration that followed the scena, "Qui la voce," in which Mdlle. Albani's best powers and accomplishments were fully displayed. Here the singer achieved a perfect triumph, having been applauded to the echo and several times recalled by an audience that completely filled every part of the theatre. Signor Otogni as Riccardo, and Signor Bagagiolo as Giorgio, contributed largely to the general effect of the opera, as did Signor Pavani (as Arturo) in the latter scenes thereof, his singing in which was far more satisfactory than in the earlier portions.

On Thursday week Signor Bolis repeated his performance as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," with the same success as that which attended his first impersonation of the part on the previous Saturday, as already noticed.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Faust" was given, with Mdlle. Smeroschi as Margherita, in which this meritorious artist was fully as successful as during last season, the year of her début. Signor Bagagiolo's Mefistofele was still more effective than heretofore, and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdlle. Scalchi as Siebel, Signor Nicolini as Faust, M. Maurel as Valentino, Signor Tagliafico as Wagner, &c.

The first two performances of this week were repetitions—on Monday "L'Africaine," and on Tuesday "I Puritani." For Thursday "Il Guarany" was announced, for Friday "Les Huguenots," and for to-night (Saturday) "Rigoletto," with the return of Signor Graziani.

The reappearance of Madame Adelina Patti is to take place on Tuesday next, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

The second Floral Hall concert of the season will be given next Saturday, May 16.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The closing performances of last week, on Thursday and Saturday, consisted of repetitions of "Semiramide" and "Faust," cast as on the occasions recently noticed.

On Monday "Fidelio" was repeated, and on Tuesday "La Traviata" was given, with the first appearance in this country of Mdlle. Imogene Orelli as Violetta. Although favourably received and occasionally applauded (most so after the aria, "Ah! fors'è lui"), the lady made but little impression, and we must await further opportunity for estimating her powers and acquirements. Signor Galassi as Germont, and Signor Fancelli as Alfredo, sang artistically, and contributed its best features to the performance.

"Les Huguenots" was announced for Thursday and "Norma" for to-night (Saturday).

An Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" is to be produced on Tuesday next, with the début of Mdlle. Singelli as Catarina.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society came to a successful close yesterday (Friday) week, when a fine performance of "Naaman" was given, directed by the composer and the conductor of the society, Sir Michael Costa. The oratorio was to have been given earlier, but was voluntarily withheld by Sir M. Costa so as to allow of the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" in March. The solo vocalists at the concert of last week now referred to were—Mesdames Otto-Alvseben and Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Cummings, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa was received with great applause by an audience that filled the hall.

That skilful pianist and clever composer Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave her annual evening concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday week, when her own performances were the chief features of the evening. These were heard in Schumann's solo pieces entitled "Carnaval," in Beethoven's sonata for piano and violoncello in G minor (with Herr Daubert), her own sonata for piano and violin (with Madame Norman-Néruda), and in Brahms's quartet with stringed instruments. Miss Sterling and Mr. Santley were the vocalists.

The annual series of summer concerts at the Crystal Palace began last Saturday, when the first of nine afternoon performances took place, with a programme consisting of German music, some of the forthcoming occasions being intended to be illustrative of the music of France, Italy, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. Saturday's performances included Dr. Stainer's skilful organ-playing in a pedal fugue by Bach, one of whose chorales was sung by the Crystal Palace choir. Beethoven's symphony in A was finely rendered by the orchestra; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor was played with great effect by Mdlle. Krebs. Part-songs were sung by the choir, and solos by Madame Otto-Alvseben and Herr Conrad Behrens, and the selection closed with a waltz



by Lanner, the programme having been subdivided into five headings—"Music for the Church," "Music for the Concert-Room and Theatre," "Music for Home," "Popular and Patriotic National Songs," and "Music for the Ball-Room." The second concert will take place on May 23; to-day (Saturday) being appropriated to the great flower show of the season, and next Saturday to the visit of the Czar.

The third of this season's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the performances began with a fine overture by Spohr (in F), composed in 1821 expressly for the society, and still remaining in manuscript. The other orchestral pieces were Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Paradise and the Peri," and that by Mendelssohn to "Ruy Blas." Herr Straus played the violin concerto of Max Bruch (previously performed by him at a Philharmonic concert in 1868), and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

The third New Philharmonic concert (the second of the afternoon performances) took place on Saturday, when Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor was repeated, with the same success that attended its first performance at the previous concert. M. Duvernoy executed with much brilliancy Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto and two unaccompanied solos; and the remaining instrumental pieces consisted of the overture to "Ruy Blas," by the composer just named, and a new overture, entitled "Otto der Schütz," by Herr Rudorff, which was favourably received. Mdles. Smeroschi and Nita Gaetano were the vocalists.

Herr Pauer has begun a new series of his interesting historical performances of pianoforte music at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme of his first matinée, on Monday, comprised pieces by Scarlatti, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Heller.

The fourteenth season of Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recitals was to begin yesterday (Friday) at St. James's Hall. The programme comprised a pianoforte trio by Gernsheim, a nocturno (trio) by Schubert, Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A, Beethoven's solo sonata, "Les Adieux," and detached pieces by Bach. Madame Norman-Néruda was the violinist, and Herr Franz Néruda the violoncellist.

Among the concerts of the week have been those of Miss Purdy, and Herr and Madame Sauerbrey, both the ladies being favourably known as vocalists, and the gentleman as a pianist and conductor.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians was to take place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when the solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Otto-Alvsleben and Patey, Misses Blanche Cole, Severn, and Maudsley, Mr. Guy and Mr. Cummings.

The sixth and last concert of the second season of the Wagner Society (postponed from April 10) is to take place on Wednesday next.

The sudden death of Signor Mongini (which occurred at Milan a few days ago) has deprived the lyric stage of one of the most eminent tenors of modern times. He was endowed with a voice of superb quality, with a rare command of the extreme high chest-notes (including the C sharp, as often displayed in the great trio in Rossini's "Tell"). His style was unequal; sometimes singing finely, at others he gave cause for regret that such great natural gifts were not coupled with more assiduous and continuous study.

## THEATRES.

Many playgoers will hear with satisfaction that the St. James's was reopened on Saturday. The new manager is Mr. Francis Fairlie, of provincial celebrity. He has begun his season with spirit, reviving a meritorious play of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, entitled "Progress," an adaptation from the French of M. Victorien Sardou, remarkable for brilliancy of dialogue and novelty of plot. Mr. Fairlie himself acts in the piece, and, as the representative of Mr. John Bunyanthorne, deservedly wins the applause of the audience. The revived comedy was followed by an opéra bouffe, an adaptation by Messrs. Herman and Richard Mansell, of Offenbach's "Vert-Vert." This piece is very slight in structure and motive, and was incompetently acted. Mdle. Manetti, who made her first appearance in this country, and sings with grace, and Mdle. Savelli, who shows great talent, must be exempted from the general censure. The scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks is good, and the dancing of the Orpheon troupe from Vienna and Berlin vigorous; but the whole affair must be revised and re-rehearsed, and that effectually, if "Vert-Vert" is to have the chance of living on an English stage.

Mr. Toole appeared at the Globe on Saturday morning, in the part of Caleb Plummer, and realised, probably, all that Dickens intended by the character. The version used is that of Mr. Dion Boucicault, called "Dot," which perhaps arranges the incidents in the best form for stage-representation. Mr. Toole was well assisted by the performers of the other characters. These farewell performances of Mr. Toole, previous to his departure for America, are warmly patronised.

Miss Soldene is adding to her laurels at the Opéra Comique in the character of Mdle. Lange, one of the leading heroines of the apparently most popular of modern operas, "La Fille de Madame Angot," the Saturday morning performances of which have proved very attractive. Miss Bessy Emmett, as Clairette, shares the honours of the occasion. With bright scenery and dresses and an efficient band, these performances are likely to prove extremely popular.

The pleasing comedy of "The Little Treasure" has been revived at the Royalty, with Miss Augusta Wilton as the heroine, who performs with much grace, and effectually secures the sympathies of the audience.

A new version of "East Lynne" has been produced at the Standard. The drama consists of five acts, and goes well with the audience. Mrs. Charles Viner, as Lady Isabel Carlyle, acted with well-practised skill, as well as with natural pathos. She produced some marked effects without apparent effort, and, we may add, was efficiently supported by the other artistes.

Mr. John Lucas, the well-known portrait-painter, died, on Thursday week, in his sixty-seventh year; and Mr. Frederick Pellatt, to whom the glass manufacture of this country is much indebted for the rapid progress which it has lately made, died on the 30th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The labour market is still in a most disturbed state. While the strikes of miners have at some places come to a close, the men going in at a reduction of 10 per cent in their rate of wages, a gigantic strike has begun in Durham, 25,000 colliers having struck work rather than submit to a reduction of 10 per cent on their earnings. But on Thursday, delegates representing 216 colliers being present, at Durham, it was carried by a large majority that the masters' terms should be accepted. There does not appear any sign of a settlement of the dispute between the farmers and the labourers in the eastern counties.

## THE BENGAL FAMINE-RELIEF FLEET.

Among the efforts made by the British Indian Government to relieve the distress from the failure of the crops in Bengal, there are special arrangements for inland water transport of rice and grain up the rivers and canals of that country. One of the earliest acts of the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, as soon as he took office, was to contract for the speedy construction of a small fleet of iron barges and steam-tugs, of very light draught, for this purpose. His Lordship, on Feb. 24, gave orders to Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, of Blackfriars and Greenwich, for the building of six steamers and five barges, while Messrs. Hamilton, of Liverpool, were ordered to build four steamers, from the designs of Messrs. Rennie. The whole fleet, ten steamers and five barges, have been completed and put on board the powerful steam-ship Duke of Buccleuch, which left the Thames on Thursday week, and will proceed to India by the Suez Canal, arriving at Calcutta, probably, by June 1, in time for the opening of the Bengal inland navigation.

In designing these vessels regard has been had to the shallowness of the waters they will have to navigate, and to their rapid transport from this country to Calcutta. They are, therefore, of very light draught, and are built in four sections, each section having a water-tight bulkhead. They were put together here with bolts in a temporary manner for trial, and were afterwards taken apart and shipped in sections for India. The steamers are precisely similar in every respect, so that a description of one suffices for all. Taking, then, the one first launched and officially inspected, she is 90 ft. in length, 14 ft. in breadth, 5 ft. 6 in. in depth, and with a draught of 2 ft. 9 in. when fully equipped with coal, &c., and carrying a load of 21 tons of rice; carrying 27 tons of rice, her draught will be increased to 3 ft. She is, of course, iron built, and is divided into four independent compartments, as already observed. The forward compartment contains cabin accommodation for the crew, and also affords considerable hold space. The second section is devoted entirely to hold space, in the third are the engines and boiler, while the fourth is wholly for stowage. The holds are all furnished with hatchways and tarpaulins, the latter being specially suited for the Indian climate. The engine-room is open, but can be covered in when required, a light iron framework being provided to carry the covering. The steamer is propelled by twin screws, each screw being 3 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. pitch. Each screw is driven direct by its own independent horizontal engine, having a 12-in. cylinder with 10-in. stroke, the pair indicating 100-horse power. Steam is supplied from a short horizontal tubular boiler, and the working pressure is 60 lb. per square inch.

In dimensions and build the barges correspond with the steamers, but, of course, are without engines, as they are to be towed by the steamers. They are to carry 50 tons of grain at 2 ft. 9 in. draught, and 60 tons at 3 ft. draught. All the vessels are so arranged that they can be put together and got ready for work within a few days after their arrival in India.

The first of the steamers launched by Messrs. Rennie had her contractors' trial on the 4th ult. Upon that trip, which was down the river, with her engines running at 250 revolutions per minute, she developed a speed of nine miles per hour, indicating 100-horse power, and in every way gave perfect satisfaction. On the 11th ult. the Secretary of State and Council for India made an official inspection of this steamer, in several short runs between Westminster and London Bridges. There were present on board the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Baker, Sir Thomas Piers, Sir A. Cotton, the Hon. G. C. Talbot, General Strachey, and Mr. Ritherdon, Surveyor of Shipping to the Secretary of State for India, with Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, the designers and builders. The vessel had on board 12 tons of ballast, with which her mean draught was 2 ft. 6 in. During her runs a boiler pressure of 60 lb. per square inch was steadily maintained, the revolutions of her engines averaging 220 per minute. Her speed was very good, and she proved herself exceedingly handy, readily answering both her rudder and her screws. The short and intermittent runs prevented her power being indicated; but both power and speed were points satisfactorily demonstrated at the contractors' trial. The build and arrangement of the vessel and the results of her working met with the expressed approval of those who inspected her upon this occasion.

It is not to be supposed that the work of the little famine fleet will be concluded when its mission of mercy is ended. There are many purposes to which these vessels are applicable, and to which they will be put as soon as their present object has been effected. They will probably then enter upon a wide field of usefulness, and will solve important questions of internal transport now under consideration. In fact, the opinion was expressed that the present vessels would possibly form the pioneers in India of a very large number of their class. However that may be, there can be but one wish, that their first mission may be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished.

## THE EASTERN MONARCH.

This fine ship, the first of the fleet belonging to the Royal Exchange Shipping Company (Limited), has been lying in the South-West India Docks taking in her cargo for Canterbury, New Zealand, with 520 emigrant passengers. She is the largest iron sailing-ship ever built at Sunderland. Her builders were Messrs. Mouncey and Foster, of that port. The dimensions of the ship are—Length over all, 270 ft.; breadth, 40 ft. 6 in.; depth, 23 ft. 6 in.; carrying capacity, 3200 tons. She was built under special survey, and is registered in the highest class at Lloyds'. Her shape being one of the finest model, she will have great sailing speed. She is furnished with all the best appliances for working the ship—steam-engines, steam-winch, and condenser. There is saloon accommodation for twenty-five first-class passengers, with every comfort and luxury. The fittings and furniture are of oak, walnut, rosewood, and bird's-eye maple, with gilding. The Eastern Monarch, under the command of Captain Donaldson, is expected to make the passage to Port Lyttelton, Canterbury, in seventy days. At the same time, the New Zealand Shipping Company, by whom she is dispatched, are sending out vessels to Otago, Wellington, Auckland, Napier, and Southland, the other chief provinces of New Zealand.

A service of plate, valued at £10,000, has been manufactured for the King of Siam by Messrs. Elkington and Co. The design is after a style peculiar to Siam, and may be indicated by a brief description of the centrepiece. This represents the three-headed sacred elephant, bearing basins for floral decorations, the Royal arms being at the base, and a couple of Siamese standard-bearers standing on the plateau.

Lord F. Cavendish presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting to prepare the constitution and elect the board of governors for the York College of Science, to be inaugurated at Leeds in the early autumn. It was agreed that the objects of the college should be the following:—The supply of instructions in those sciences which are applicable to the manufacturing, engineering, mining, and agricultural classes of Yorkshire; also in such arts and languages as are cognate to the foregoing purposes.

## THE DERELICT FRENCH STEAMER.

The French Transatlantic Steam-Ship Company has been unfortunate of late with its fine fleet of ships. The disaster of the Ville du Havre, on Nov. 23, with the loss of 226 lives, will long be a topic of mournful remembrance. The Europe, belonging to the same line, foundered at sea on the 3rd ult., but all her passengers and crew were saved. Eleven days after this misadventure a third one of the French company's ships, the Amérique, was abandoned by her crew, within a hundred miles of Brest, in apparent danger of sinking. She had encountered a violent storm that day, after a good run from New York, which she left on the 4th. Her passengers numbered 83, and her crew 152. Three vessels—an English, a Norwegian, and an Italian—were near enough for her signals of distress. They took off all the persons who were on board, except the second officer, M. Garay, who alone was drowned. The removal of the crew and passengers was effected in good order, in spite of a tremendously high sea. The Italian and Norwegian vessels, with 218 persons saved from the Amérique, soon arrived at Brest. The English vessel brought eighteen others to Plymouth. A steamer was sent out to look for the derelict, which was found still afloat and adrift, and was towed to the above-named port. The Devonport dockyard authorities, by order of Admiral Sir William King Hall, gave their assistance. The Admiralty steam-tugs, Carron and Scotia, were sent alongside the Amérique, lying in the harbour. Hand-pumps and a steam fire-engine were put on board, and were kept at work on Sunday week during many hours; but the quantity of water in the vessel did not seem to be lessened. It was therefore directed that she should be removed into shallower water, and there grounded. For this purpose she was next day taken in tow by the harbour steamer, Sir Francis Drake, and the two steam-tugs, which led her into the creek of Catwater. There, at low tide, she grounded in the mud, but floated again at high tide. It was proposed to take out her cargo, but the agent of the French company, who had come to Plymouth, did not think this needful. The water having been pumped out, an examination was made by Mr. Leslie, ship-builder, of Newcastle, with Messrs. Converse and Colombe, marine engineers, of Paris. They found no leak whatever in the hull. The water had got into the vessel by several valves accidentally or carelessly left open, one of which had been tied open with a bit of rope. The cargo was not much damaged.

The officers and crew were then summoned from France by telegraph. They reassembled at Plymouth, where the Amérique had undergone some refitting, and had had her boilers cleaned. On Saturday last, after being inspected by Lloyds' surveyors and found seaworthy, she left Plymouth for Havre, to prepare for another Atlantic trip.

## WILHELM VON KAULBACH.

Notwithstanding the ungenerous sneer of Ingres that Kaulbach was but an indigestion of Michael Angelo, we are disposed to regard him as the greatest monumental painter of modern times. His art has living as well as ideal interest; his conceptions range from the homeliest, broadest humour to the loftiest and most epical abstractions.

The late Director of the Munich Academy (whose death we have already recorded) was born in 1805, at Arolsen, in Waldeck. His father, who was a goldsmith by trade, and also an engraver and painter, early destined his son to be a painter; but the young Kaulbach did not, strange to say, at first manifest a liking for art. His childhood, owing to his father's embarrassments, is said to have been unhappy, and to have laid the foundation for his satirical humour and a degree of misanthropy. He, however, learnt drawing under his father, and a book of engravings illustrating the dramas of Schiller, which fell into his hands, is stated to have decided his vocation. In 1822 he was sent to the Academy of Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of Cornelius. Being engaged to paint in the chapel of the hospital for the insane in Düsseldorf, he made studies from the inmates of the hospital, from which he afterwards (in 1823-9) produced his famous "Irrenhaus," or madhouse. Till he indulged in the audacious realism of this work Kaulbach was a docile follower of his austere idealist master, Cornelius, at whose request he was invited to assist in executing a great series of frescoes at Munich. Accordingly he went to Munich in 1825, where he painted six symbolic figures in the open arcade on the west side of the Hofgarten; also some of the earliest works in the revived art of fresco, "Apollo with the Muses" (in encaustic) on the ceiling of the Odéon; several designs on the walls of the Glyptothek; and, subsequently, a series of frescoes in the new palace of the art-loving King Ludwig, drawn from the story of "Cupid and Psyche," together with illustrations (in the Queen's apartments) of Klopstock, Goethe, and Wieland, in which last-named works his style became more independent. At this early period he also diligently studied our Hogarth, and caught some of his spirit, as evinced in illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," Goethe's "Faust," and other works. Still, however, his attention was mainly directed to poetic subjects. In 1837, when he had released himself from pupillage, appeared the famous "Hunnenschlacht," or Battle of the Huns, a subject suggested by Von Klenze, the architect, from an old ballad, in which the spirits of the Hunnish heroes, whose bodies lie slain under the walls of Rome, are represented as continuing the warfare in the air. This work is certainly one of the greatest achievements of modern art. In the following winter were produced the remarkable designs for the engraver, illustrative of Goethe's "Reineke Fuchs," or Reynard the Fox; the splendid group of "Bedouins," and the first sketch for "The Fall of Jerusalem," afterwards painted in oil on a colossal scale for the King of Bavaria, and placed in the Pinacothek of Munich. The artist gives full play to his imagination in this famous composition, the historical event being combined with many symbolical adjuncts. The five prophets who foretold the fall of the Temple appear above as Titus plants the Roman eagle on the high altar, while the future triumph of Christianity is indicated by angels conducting the Christians from the doomed city.

The artist's reputation throughout Germany now led to his being invited to Berlin to decorate the entrance-hall of the new museum with the great works in stereochrome, which constitute his *capo d'opera*. Kaulbach began this gigantic epic of the world's history in 1847. The first subject completed was the vast painting of "The Tower of Babel," the (full-size) cartoon for which was exhibited at the Leeds Exhibition of Art Treasures. Two other of the principal compositions are reproductions by himself and his pupils of "The Battle of the Huns" and "The Destruction of Jerusalem." The remaining principal compartments treat of "The Prime of Greece," "The Crusades," and "The Reformation." These compositions are connected and their significance extended by colossal figures, historical and mythological, by monochrome paintings of remarkable events, by painted ornamental, architectural, and arabesque divisions, and by an arabesque frieze surmounting the whole, in which the history depicted below is, as it were,





THE LATE WILHELM VON KAULBACH.

recapitulated in a most fanciful, graceful manner, through the medium of amorini. The summer months of several years were devoted to this great task, but during the winter months (when mural painting had to be discontinued) he was not idle. In the winters of those years he returned to Munich and executed a series of wall paintings in the Pinacothek, representing the history of art since the Renaissance. Nor did these Titanic labours prevent Kaulbach executing a multitude of portraits, designs, and illustrations to divers works, among which we may name a folio edition of the Gospels and the plays of Shakspeare. To the Paris Universal Exhibition of

1867 he sent a remarkable picture, "The Epoch of the Reformation," for which he was awarded a médaille d'honneur. Kaulbach was decorated with many orders, was a member of several academies, a corresponding member of the French Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

The greater number of his works have been engraved, some on a very large scale. We may specially cite the engraving of "The Destruction of Jerusalem," by Wagen and Merz, which occupied eight years. Many fine and well-known sets of photographs from Kaulbach's works have likewise been published.

For depth of thought, fertility of invention, alternate grandeur and humour—genial or satirical—and beauty of execution, Kaulbach is unquestionably the first of German mural painters. He solved the difficult problem of uniting ideality with naturalism; he is vigorous, yet correct; his design is pure and beyond reproach, except, perhaps, for its tendency to grandiose exaggeration; and his colouring is far superior to that of the average of German wall-painters. We need hardly add that qualities so diverse are very rarely united.

The portrait of Kaulbach is from a photograph supplied by Mr. F. Bruckmann, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.



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THE LATE MR. OWEN JONES, DECORATIVE ARTIST.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MASNAAH, GULF OF OMAN.



## THE LATE MR. OWEN JONES.

The death of this eminent professor of decorative art, which took place a fortnight ago, has been noticed in our Journal. Mr. Owen Jones, who was born in Wales in 1809, early showed a talent for art, and became a pupil of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, the architectural designer and decorator. After studying under him, Mr. Jones made a tour of four years in Egypt and the Levant. In 1834 he was in Spain, where he made a thorough examination and study of the Alhambra. He then began, with M. Goury, a French artist and antiquary, a work of great value upon this subject. This work, entitled "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra," with an historical notice by M. Pascual de Gayangos, appeared in parts. The publication, begun in 1836, was completed in 1845. The work was carried on, after the death of M. Goury, by Mr. Owen Jones, who devoted himself to the task not only of drawing the details, but of printing in colours the plates when they were prepared. In 1842 appeared "Designs for Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements." In 1846 "The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy" was issued, comprising examples of frescoes and decorative works of the sixteenth century. Mr. Jones had prepared a plan for the decoration of the pavements of the Houses of Parliament which attracted great attention. His knowledge and activity were shown in many ways. He was appointed a superintendent of the works for the Great Exhibition, 1851, and took part in the decoration and arrangement of the building. The principles of decorative design associated with his name were comprehensively declared in an essay, entitled "An Attempt to Define the Principles which Regulate the Employment of Colour in Decorative Arts," 1852. He brought the principles thus described before the public in lectures delivered at various places, and became the chief authority in works of the kind. In 1852 he was appointed director for the decoration of the Crystal Palace, and, with Sir D. Wyatt, visited most of the fine examples of ancient decoration on the Continent. In the course of these journeys the greater part of the casts and other reproductions in the Crystal Palace were collected. He designed the decorations for the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra Courts in the palace, and superintended the decoration of the whole building. These works caused much controversy, and the artist published an "Apology" for what he had produced. These tasks occupied about three years. In conjunction with Messrs. G. Scharf and J. Bonomi, he produced handbooks to the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Courts at Sydenham. The Alhambra Court, on which he wrote the handbook, is, as might be expected, his masterpiece. Besides the works above named, he produced, in 1847, a second edition of the "Alhambra," with 101 plates. In 1856 his elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was issued; it still remains a text-book of examples. In 1864 came "1001 Initial Letters," and, in the same year, "702 Monograms." Mr. Jones's last important publication was "Examples of Chinese Ornament," 1867.

The Portrait of Mr. Owen Jones is from a photograph by Messrs. Watkins and Haigh, of Regent-street, but one which was taken some years ago. His appearance was latterly changed by advancing life.

## BOMBARDMENT OF MASNAAH.

Two vessels of the Royal Navy, H.M.S. Rifleman and H.M.S. Philomel, with the Hugh Rose, a vessel of the Bombay Marine service, were engaged, on March 27, in reducing the fort of Masnaah, on the Batinah coast of the Gulf of Oman, fifty miles from Muscat, a province of South-East Arabia. The fort and district of Masnaah belong to Syud Tourkie, the Sultan of Muscat, but had lately been seized by a rebel chief named Ibrahim bin Kais, a brother of the late Sultan. His followers plundered the goods of some British subjects at Masnaah, and killed one Banyan, or trader from Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, the British Political Resident on the shores of the Persian Gulf, demanded satisfaction, and required Ibrahim bin Kais to quit Masnaah. This he refused to do. The Resident then asked Commander R. M. Gillson, the senior officer of our naval squadron, to enforce the demand. The Hugh Rose was placed at his disposal to aid the two gun-vessels of the squadron, and was manned by seamen under Sub-Lieutenant H. G. Grey, to work her 10-inch gun. The three vessels arrived off Masnaah, with Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Major S. P. Miles on board. They anchored in front of the fort, about 600 yards distant. The fort, constructed by the Portuguese at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was a large square building, with four massive towers, mounting several heavy guns. Ibrahim bin Kais had four or five hundred men in the fort, and did not believe that the ships would be able to destroy it. Some days were spent in negotiations, messages and letters passing to and fro. At length, on the 27th the ships opened fire on the fort with double shell, making excellent practice, from a quarter past one in the afternoon to half-past three. The garrison surrendered, having already run short of provisions, so that they could not have maintained a defence. One shell from the Philomel struck the flagstaff tower and brought down a large portion. No damage was done to the village. This example at Masnaah will have a beneficial effect on all the disorderly tribes of the coast. We have to thank two officers—Navigating Lieutenant G. L. Ralph, of the Philomel, and Sub-Lieutenant H. G. Grey, of the Rifleman—for sketches of the scene and the action.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received deputations, yesterday week, from the Irish Rifle Association and the Royal Horticultural Society. His Grace promised to present a cup to the former, and to become the patron of the latter.

A May-Day festival took place, yesterday week, in the Mechanics' Large Hall, Nottingham, decorated in the old English May-Day fashion, and a concert was given by 500 children, who in the course of the evening crowned a little girl Queen of the May.

A banquet was given, on Thursday week, by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Gosport to the soldiers, sailors, and marines from the Gold Coast on the Governor's Green, where a spacious tent and marquee had been erected, which were tastefully decorated. The Mayor presided.

The tenant-farmers occupying land belonging to Mr. Christie, M.P. for Lewes, have received the following notice from his steward:—"I am directed by Mr. Christie, your landlord, to inform you that the game and rabbits on your land all belong to you, and that no one has a right to shoot over it without your permission."

The ancient custom of singing a Latin hymn on the top of Magdalen College tower, Oxford, on May morning was duly honoured on the 1st inst., at five o'clock, by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Parratt, the organist. Upwards of 120 persons were admitted to be present at the ceremony, among them being Prince Leopold; and in the street below there was an immense concourse of spectators. After the hymn had been sung a merry peal was rung on the bells.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

*Place aux dames!* In justice as well as courtesy we should hardly delay longer in inviting attention to Miss E. Thompson's "Calling the Roll after an Engagement, Crimea" (142). As the virtual debut of a young lady, this is one of the most remarkable pictures within our recollection. We say "debut" because, although we have in our reviews of some other recent exhibitions lauded for their great spirit works by this artist of a sketchy character, more or less, this is her first finished oil picture of importance, so far as we remember. In every way it is a surprise. The subject is about the very last which we should expect from a female pencil; yet by force of imaginative sympathy the terrible havoc of war is realised with a vraisemblance that could only be expected from an eye-witness; and, so far from betraying any signs of technical immaturity or feminine weakness, it borders on hardness in its completeness, and is almost too painful in its reality, though quite free from sensational horrors. The scene is laid in the snow-tintured with blood in the foreground. A sergeant passes down the ranks of a company of grenadiers thinned by a recent battle, followed by a mounted officer, whose mingled expression of exhaustion, compassion, and fortitude is very finely conceived. The men are eager to respond as their numbers are called, though several are severely wounded. But one poor fellow has fallen dead even at the muster; a comrade feels in vain for the beating of his heart; another wounded man sickens at the sight; one near him stares at vacancy, frenzied by a wound in the head; another binds up his bleeding hand: the hardy veteran and the raw recruit, the sickly and the strong, the insensible and the impressionable, are there; but all are still stanch, and each is an admirable study of character and expression. In the distance the enemy is seen in disordered retreat.

M. Alma Tadema sends a large and important example of his ingenuity in rehabilitating the classic past, representing the interior of a Roman collector's "Picture Gallery" (157). Some of the collector's friends are inspecting a panel picture on an easel—one of the encaustic paintings, let us suppose, of Pausias or Nicias, so much prized by rich Roman connoisseurs. A fervid-looking youth, seated in an ebony chair with ivory inlays, scrutinises the work closely; an older man examines it more deliberately, and a handsome young lady forgets to toy with her fan as she gazes at it with less critical admiration. The proprietor stands behind, gallantly offering some remark to the lady; two other friends inspect the paintings on the walls. The idea of the picture, apart from the guise in which it is presented, is trite enough. The technical merits, and they are great and original, are the artistic tone and harmony of warm, broken tertiary hues, the dexterous and exact imitation of textures, and the skilful lighting, which, however, secures hardly sufficient rotundity to the figures to relieve them with due relative value from the multifarious details of background and accessories. With all respect for M. Tadema's archaeological learning, we doubt whether the tesserae of the pavement are not of too common a kind for the situation, and whether there is authority for the satin of the lady's footstool. The collector in the picture is a portrait of M. Gambart; and this, with a companion work of a sculptor's studio, containing portraits of the artist and his family (which has been sent to the Paris Salon), are said to have been painted for M. Gambart's villa at Nice, as a memento of long subsisting business relations. M. Tadema's not less familiar acquaintance with Egyptian antiquities, and also his tendency to eccentricity, are shown in a small picture of "Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries" (300). Joseph stretches his arm out, holding his staff of office in a very peculiar attitude as he sits on a curious rush-woven chair or throne, that seems barely worthy of the high station to which he was elevated. A scribe stoops at his side reading a papyrus-list of the stores, with samples of various kinds of grain spread on a cloth before him. This design is overcrowded with Egyptian devices, patterns, and decorations in violation of pictorial requirements.

Another of the most remarkable pictures of the year is "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (504), by Mr. Fildes. A greater contrast to that gay boating scene which first brought this artist into notice it would be difficult to imagine. Huddled for the most part against the wall by the workhouse door, dimly seen through dismal yellow fog and bitter driving sleet and slush of snow, are a series of types of the most abject forms of London misery, whether arising from misfortune, crime, sickness, drunkenness, or ignorance. There are the hungry, cold, and seedy yet half-respectable adventurer listening to the directions of a good-natured policeman; the bloated sot propping himself up in brutalised stolidity; the young widow, or female outcast, hastening for shelter with her babe and a little weeping toddler at her side; the out-of-work artisan, with a large family hanging about him and his broken-hearted wife; the ruffian garrotter or ticket-of-leave burglar cowering in the shadow; the starveling cad, with his staring eyes and hydrocephalic head; the professional beggar, with his crutch and red coat;—"Dumb, wet, silent horrors," as Dickens styled them; "Sphinxes set up against that dead wall, and none likely to be at the pains of solving them." Some exaggeration there may be in this representation as a whole, but it is essentially true in its elements. There may be something theatrical and melodramatic in the mise en scène, the execution may betray an approach to flippancy which we would rather not see in the work of so young a painter, yet the originality, vigour, and fidelity of the conception, the suggestiveness of the manipulation, and the "keeping" preserved in the peculiar effect are beyond question or cavil. All honour to the artist also for his courage in dealing, undeterred by its repulsiveness, with a subject in the sad moral of which we are all more or less deeply implicated. Since the days of Hogarth, the scope of art as a moral teacher has been very imperfectly understood and practised among us.

"The Adoration of the Magi" might seem at first mention to be one of the tritest of themes, and one of those most frequently conventionalised. Something more, however, than the mediæval and renaissance painters give us should be expected from the application of modern research, knowledge, and intelligence. These Mr. Herbert has brought to bear in No. 308, together with an apparent earnestness of conception resembling the most ascetic exaltation of the early painters. The result is that in his version the event has a new aspect. It is a moonlight scene; so that the magi may be supposed to have never for a moment lost the guidance of the star in the East. The magi themselves are costumed not arbitrarily, but in ancient Persian garments; their offerings assume more special symbolic forms and meanings, as set forth in the catalogue; the adoration and presentation take place at the mouth of the cave, beneath the present Church of the Nativity, and the outlook thence presents the actual topography of the country with the isolated mount on which stood Herod's palace-fortress, the Herodium, and the range of Moabite mountains. There are, however, strange disproportions in the figures, and the colours are surely too positive for moonlight, even in the East. We confess we greatly prefer the small replica of "The Sower of Good Seed" (434), with its expressive figure and brilliant land-

scape, with sunny effect so full of fair harvest promise; and the water-colour drawing of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (798), with its equally brilliant and beautiful landscape.

Mr. Leighton's primary aim in art, unlike that of most painters of our school, seems to be a decorative one. He shrinks fastidiously from all the rougher, ruder actualities of life and nature. He lives in a region of fancy, peopled only with graceful, classic, unsubstantial forms, tinted with floral hues, where every asperity of surface is smoothed away, and even a crumpled rose-leaf could not be endured; but, though a Sybarite realm, beyond affording pleasure to the eye there is no approach to sensuous voluptuousness. Witness this nearly nude figure of "An Antique Juggling-Girl" (348), standing tossing her gilded balls before a drapery suspended mediæval fashion, which drapery is, however, too ivory-like in its smoothness and hardness in relation to the golden-hued flesh. The figure, though beautiful in its flowing contours, is insufficiently modelled to ensure due relief, the type of form is not quite feminine; and the draughtsmanship, particularly of the arms and legs, is not beyond reproach—the former especially seem to us too bulky for the thorax. Two other pictures are derived from the artist's recent visit to the East. The scene of one is the interior court of a house in "Old Damascus: the Jews' Quarter" (303), where a fair lady, as she shifts her flower-pots, is directing a servant engaged knocking fruit from a lemon-tree, which are caught by a little girl in her rose-coloured dress lifted to receive them. The costumes, flowers, lemon-tree, and rose-tinted marbles and blue tile inlays of the elegant Moorish architecture, form delicious though too evanescent harmony of colour. In another picture full of twilight languor, appropriately called "Moorish Garden: a Dream of Granada" (131), a little maiden carries a copper vessel, followed by a green and a white peacock; behind are arched creepers, groves of cypress and orange, a marble-basined water-course, and a glimpse of a domed palace—it may be the Alhambra. A far truer, manlier idealism than these pretty artificialities is, however, attained in No. 981, "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watches for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon." The large-moulded figure standing in the moonlight is grandly monumental in its resemblance to antique sculpture, and the murderous resolve of the adulteress is finely indicated by her knit brow and fiercely-locked hands.

Mr. G. D. Leslie has two more young ladies of the last century; this time engaged at a sunny bay window (the diffused light from which in the apartment is admirably rendered) overlooking a trim garden, making "Pot-pourri" (129) for the china jars of the family from heaps of rose petals, lavender, orris root, and so forth. Mr. Leslie renders the sweet naïveté and innocence of pure maidenhood with rare delicacy. He alone enjoys the entrée to an eighteenth-century arcadia to which none of his rivals or followers has found the key. He reminds us of "Pamela"—Richardson, only that the painter's creations are far less elaborate in details than those of the novelist. A critic of mere technicalities might, nevertheless, complain of the artist's pictures generally, that the contours are not faultless, the modelling merely hinted at, the colouring rather opaque and faded. Mr. Leslie may be advised against relaxing his efforts, as likewise against remaining too long in the same groove. His "Nut Brown Maid" (197), with her yoke and her pails, beside the shady moss-grown spring, where the glint of light above cannot penetrate, will hardly take a place in memory beside the lovely "Lavinia."

Another Associate, Mr. Yeames, divides his energies among several pictures of moderate size. One shows the interior of the old hall of Cothele, with the trophies of ancient arms, armour, and antlers on the walls. Visitors are inspecting the place, one of them, a stalwart young gentleman, steals an admiring glance at a fair young lady, who, followed by a noble bloodhound, is bearing flowers, newly arranged by children, at the window, "For Hall and Bower" (412). Two pictures represent the interior of the church of Tong, in Staffordshire, with a christening party in one (555), and young ladies preparing "Pulpit Decorations" (510) for a harvest-home service in the other. But Mr. Yeames's best picture is "The Little Suppliants" (280), the scene of which is laid within the Bargello, Florence. Three children kneel at the foot of the great staircase to crave pardon for their father of the Podesta, who, with his suite, is descending. The mother directs them from the covert of a side door, and a group of courtiers stand aside to witness the result of the petition. The artist has carefully painted the curious old Palazzo of the chief criminal Judge of the Florentine Republic.

Mr. Armitage sends one of the few pictures from sacred story, "St. John taking the Virgin to his own home after the Crucifixion" (218). The beloved disciple, with eyes reddened by weeping, is supporting over his threshold the drooping form of the mother of our Lord, henceforth to be his mother. Thunder-clouds swell in the sky, the very air is thick and red-hot, as though the sun were setting in anger on the rabble as they return along the roadway with the blood-stained instruments of the crucifixion. The artist's deep and reverent feeling is obvious; but the effect is not favourable to harmonious colouring, and the subject may suggest hazardous comparisons with those intensely pathetic pictures of episodes relating to the tragedy of Calvary by the artist's master, Paul Delaroche. Mr. Armitage has also a second series of his frieze-like coloured decoration, "A Dream of Fair Women: The Women of Ancient Greece" (1029). Other painters of Academic rank are represented in their customary styles—styles so well known that any fresh attempt at definition would be superfluous. It may, for instance, suffice to say that Sir John Gilbert's "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (620) is an example of the painter of more than ordinary importance—so fertile and facile in the conception and arrangement of its multitudinous figures, so appropriately rich and pompous in colouring, so exuberant in its handling; in short, a pictorial pageant so gorgeous that the artist could well afford neither to care for great accuracy to contemporary portraits of the French and English Kings, nor to discriminate very carefully the types of the two nationalities in the heads generally. Mr. Lewis's four Eastern subjects are, as usual, miracles of patient elaboration, in which, however, the sense of atmosphere is more than ever wanting, owing, we think, to a method of hatching and stippling (appropriate only in water colours) with pigments, especially blues, too dilute with oil and varnish. "The Bezenstein Bazaar of El Khan Khalic, Cairo" (332), the "Lady Receiving Visitors" (354) in the "mandaral" of her house, and the two smaller studies of "Outdoor" and "Indoor Gossip" (352 and 353), are not the less wonderful as illustrations of Cairene life, manners, habits, costumes, and architecture in a thousand minutiae. Mr. Dobson has two pictures, pure and sweet in feeling as, and perhaps more pleasing in colour than, usual—"Father's Welcome Home" (339), a little fellow standing with outstretched arms beside an elder sister carrying a baby, at the garden gate of a cottage; and another child-group, "Tending Goats" (405). The artist's large drawing, "Nursery Tales" (904), we shall have occasion to notice later. Mr. Poole sends but three slight studies of rustic lasses, alone or grouped with children. Mr. E. Nichol also has only two single-figure subjects, not very vigorous, but of cha-



characteristic humour—i.e., "A Dander after the Rain" (256) and "When there's nothing else to do" (351)—a thrifty old Scot knitting a stocking at his cottage door. We had hoped to see Mr. Elmore represented by a far more important picture than his small but effective illustration of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak" (327). Mr. Poynter's sole contribution is a tiny classic figure of a girl tying her sandal after a bath, called "Rhodope" (172), the Greek hœtera. Mr. Orchardson's best picture shows a couple of bloodhounds arrested on the banks of a stream whereon floats a man's cap, intimating that a fugitive has "Escaped" (1415). His illustrations of "Hamlet and the King" (265) and "Ophelia" (380) possess a febrile feebleness as difficult to define as the clever yet thin, smeary, unmeaning execution—those least acceptable characteristics of the recent Scotch school.

We must conclude the present article with mention of "The Prompter" (315), by Mr. Webster—a school incident, in which it is gratifying to see the veteran artist retaining so much of the humour and technical merit of early works; Mr. Le Jeune's pleasing picture of "Innocence" (299); Mr. Cope's illustration of "Taming the Shrew" (201), in which the conception is superior to the harsh colouring; a figure of Ophelia and Scotch landscapes by Mr. H. O'Neil; poetical subjects by Mr. Frost; and "The Gospel in the Glen: Incident in Olden Time" (553), by Mr. Thorburn.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### CONSTITUENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—DIFFUSION AND VENTILATION.

Mr. Walter N. Hartley, in his third lecture, on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the more minute constituents of the atmosphere. Beginning with ammonia, he said that its great solubility in water and its falling in dew accounts for Fresenius finding its proportion during the day and night to be 1 and 1.7 respectively. The mean result of Fresenius's analyses, 1.3 parts by weight in 10,000,000 parts of air, agrees pretty nearly with that obtained by Mr. Horace Brown in 1869. Ozone, a condensed form of oxygen, with greatly increased chemical activity, was next considered. Having produced some ozone by means of a silent electric discharge through atmospheric air, Mr. Hartley showed that, although very small in amount, its variations in quantity, according to locality and climatic changes, can be detected by the depth of the blue shade given to paper steeped in starch and iodide of potassium. As nitrous acid, which is found in the air, also has this property, the existence of ozone was long considered doubtful; but, in 1863, the question was decided simultaneously by Schönbein, of Bale, its original discoverer, and Andrews, of Belfast, who demonstrated its presence by different methods. Mr. Hartley then explained the effect of temperature in causing the mixture of the light and heavy constituents of the atmosphere by the production of currents, both violent and imperceptible, his remarks being elucidated by various experiments showing the change of density in carbonic acid gas when the temperature is raised. In an aquarium filled with this gas some floating soap bubbles sank, when the gas was heated by the introduction of a hot flask; and a paper balloon rose to the ceiling when filled with some of this heavy gas made light by heat. Mr. Hartley then explained the principle of the ventilation of mines by means of heat—there being two shafts, one for the supply of fresh and one for the escape of foul air. He next illustrated the phenomena of gaseous diffusion, or the tendency of the particles of a gas to separate as far as possible from each other, and thus mix with other gases in spite of their different weights. This property, discovered by Dalton, was investigated by Graham, who established the law that the rate of diffusion of two gases is inversely with the square roots of their relative weights. Thus hydrogen diffuses four times as quickly as oxygen, which is sixteen times heavier. The diffusibility of gases through porous media was also exhibited. A bell-jar of hydrogen was held over a porous vessel and the free exit was closed by water. The hydrogen passed through so much more rapidly than the air escaped, that the water was projected upwards like a fountain to a considerable height. Adverting to ventilation, which he defined as the art of supplying fresh air at a rate less than 19 in. a second, Mr. Hartley said that the creation of draughts by recklessly opening windows in our homes was quite as hurtful as bad ventilation. After referring to Dr. Angus Smith's analysis of the air of workshops, theatres, and law courts, he gave the following proportions of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 volumes of air, obtained by himself at the Money Order Office, Aldersgate-street, on a dark day, with the gas lighted, 22; ordinary state, 17.6; windows wide open, 4.2. Covent Garden Theatre, April 28, 1874, at 10.10 p.m., 22, doors open between the acts; doors open, 17.6; at 10.20 p.m., draught near a door, 14.8. Drury Lane Theatre, at 9.40 p.m., mean of three analyses, 25.9. The ill effect of this air upon the audience was painfully evident. The estimation of the carbonic acid is strictly the measure of the pollution of the air. Mr. Hartley next alluded to Pottenkofer's demonstration of the passage of air through walls of brick and stone in various degrees; and concluded with remarks on the production of nitrous acid by thunderstorms; referring to some experiments of Mr. J. Miller Thomson, of King's College, who had ascertained that the entire quantity of the oxygen in the air may be used up in the form of nitrous acid.

### EARLY INHABITANTS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Professor Rolleston, F.R.S., of Oxford, began his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting on the 1st inst., by referring to various objects before him, such as urns and their contents, ornaments, and other relics, procured from the graves of the various races who successively inhabited the North of England. He then described the discovery of a very large number of Anglo-Saxon cremation urns in a part of the East Riding of Yorkshire which is connected with the names of Edwin, Paulinus, and Coifi; a fact affording strong confirmation of his opinion, propounded to the members March 25, 1870, that the Anglo-Saxons were exceedingly numerous in Britain. He then exhibited and described some sets of ornaments obtained by him in the same district from Anglo-Saxon burials, which afford evidence of a stage between Heathen cremation and Christian burial, as described by him in the "Archæologia," vol. xli., 1870. With these relics some much older implements as well as others quite modern have been accidentally or purposely mixed up in the graves themselves, and have thus led, or may lead, to various fallacies. The Professor then gave a brief summary of the way in which cremation sepulture in England during the period of Saxon heathendom, from A.D. 450 to 630, gave way in Roman Britain to inhumation, from the date of the generation subsequent to Septimius Severus down to A.D. 450. Before passing to the description of the Pre-Roman and pre-historic modes of interment practised in the North of England, the Professor made some remark on the rationale, or, as it may be termed, the genesis of cremation, and expressed his mingled assent and dissent to the recently published views of Professor Unger; and the account of the "Funeral Ceremonies of the Ancient Hindus," given by Babu Rajendralala Mitra in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, No. 4,

1870. Affection for a deceased relative may have suggested two objects to the survivors of all ages; firstly, the preservation of the surroundings of the deceased in the very condition in which they were at the time of death, this object being felt to be a right one, as the mourner did not realise the fact of death in all its bearings at once. Secondly, it was felt to be right to have the remains of the departed preserved under the protection and in the proximity of kinsfolk. The chambered long barrow with its inmates ranged in a crouching position along its wall, having food and other things placed side by side with them, in imitation of the home tenanted by them in life, answered both purposes. Difficulties of transport, death in war, or by plague, or the natural consequences of a hot climate, as described by Tiresias in the "Antigone" of Sophocles, often made cremation the only possible mode of securing at least the second of these objects. The Professor concluded with a description, illustrated by diagrams, of the round and long barrows of the North of England, at the examination of which by the Rev. Canon Wm. Greenwell he had many times assisted. The following passage from Wordsworth's "Prelude" (Book xiii., near the end) is beautifully illustrative of the subject of his discourse:—

Time with his retinue of ages fled  
Backwards, nor checked his flight until I saw  
Our dim ancestral Past in vision clear;  
Saw multitudes of men, and, here and there,  
A single Briton clothed in wolfskin vest,  
With shield and stone-axe stride across the wold;  
The voice of spears was heard, the rattling spear,  
Shaken by arms of mighty bone, in strength,  
Long mouldered, of barbaric majesty.

George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

### RELATION OF NAPOLEON I. TO THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, in his third lecture, on Saturday last, reverted to the two theories respecting the French Revolution, which he named the "Satanic wickedness" and the "Divine madness" theories, and which he showed to be overdrawn and untenable. It was a mistake to attribute to Napoleon the passage from an enthusiastic ambition to the desire of despotic power. Dumourier possessed as much desire for conquest as Napoleon; and the Revolution, like Minerva, was born armed from head to foot. The war was really the diversion to the purposes of foreign conquest of the energy which ought to have been devoted to political reconstruction, and Napoleon was the chief agent. When France acquired liberty, she viewed it as a new means for recovering her former ascendancy. It was like the discovery of a new military weapon, not a new phase of civilisation. For successful war absolute despotism is considered most favourable; and such was the case with Alexander the Great; but that liberty is not unfavourable to conquest was shown by Athens. French freedom had far more power than the decrepit despotisms of the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon; and France was rejuvenated by the Revolution, and liberty became the "mode," from 1789 to 1791, the time of Mirabeau, who said that "the chance of recovering our ascendancy has come; but we have renounced conquest." In 1792, however, the thought arose, "May not the two go together?" This was the fundamental idea of the Revolution. It led France from her most luminous to her darkest period, and was the cause of all the sanguinary horrors of the time. Liberty became a military instrument, not a source of happiness. This idea closely connects the Revolution and Napoleon. In regard to government, the Revolution was a failure from beginning to end. The National Assemblies became politically worse and worse; they gave examples of mere constitution-mongering, and none of the schemes would work. The great achievement of the Convention was the levée en masse, which alone preserved it from contempt. In 1793 France put forth fourteen armies and 1,100,000 men. It was not merely patriotic ardour which subdued the hired troops of the Sovereigns; they were actually outnumbered. The nation thus became accustomed to great armies before the rise of Napoleon in 1796; and in considering this wonderful career of Napoleon we must recollect the enormous scale of his operations and the vast and unexampled supply of troops willingly placed at his disposal. The want of these checked the progress of other great Generals, such as Turenne, Marlborough, and Frederick. He introduced no new system, but merely followed out the principles of the Revolution. While doing this France readily accepted the change from a free democracy to a hereditary despotism, the revival of Catholicism, the restoration of the nobility, and other mediæval institutions which had been indignantly swept away. The Revolution meant pre-eminently the ascendancy of France over Europe; and to this idea Napoleon was faithful to the last, preferring abdication to accepting France with the limits of 1791. Thus he failed to attain the great object of his life—to secure for France an equivalent for the acquisitions of the other great Powers, and her condition in 1815 was worse than in 1789. During the peace which followed she was still hankering after her lost ascendancy, not without hope, and the cry for war was mixed with that for democracy. Eventually imperialism was revived by a disciple of Napoleon who thoroughly knew and understood his theory. France again attained somewhat of her former position, and in the Italian war of 1859 gave an honest stroke for liberty. But she again fell in 1870, when she attempted to revive the idea of the revolutionary period, and made war simply for increase of territory.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fourth lecture on the nervous system, on Tuesday last, by describing the mechanism of reflex actions, and indicating the probable mode of action of the inhibitory nerves, which inhibit or control excito-motor actions. He then passed to the consideration of the special physiology of the nervous system, and narrated how its functions have been ascertained, to some extent, by experiment, by the observation of diseased conditions, by comparative physiology, and by a study of the development of the individual. The physiology of the spinal cord and its nerves was first elucidated, and the experiments were described by which the anterior roots are known to be motor and the posterior roots to be sensory; the sensory impressions cross from on side to the other in the cord, while the motor impulses cross in the medulla oblongata. Reference was made to the discoveries of Sir Charles Bell in relation to this subject. Motor impulses are principally conveyed by the anterior and lateral columns of the white matter of the cord, while sensory impulses are conveyed by the grey matter of the cord, and, according to Schiff, by the posterior columns also. If the posterior columns be divided, there is, according to Schiff, a loss of tactile sensibility, and disordered motion on the part of the body behind the point of section. The lecture was illustrated by many coloured diagrams.

Mr. R. A. Proctor will this day begin a course of six lectures on the Planetary Systems; on Thursday next Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, keeper of the mineral department in the British Museum, will begin a course of four lectures on the Physical Symmetry of Crystals; and at the next Friday even-

ing meeting Dr. C. William Siemens will describe the steamship Faraday and her appliances for cable-laying.

John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., was re-elected Professor of Natural Philosophy on Monday. The managers announced that they had appointed John Hall Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on Friday, May 1—Dr. Warren De la Rue, vice-president, in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1873 was read and adopted. This report testifies to the increasing prosperity and efficiency of the institution, and congratulates the members on the fact that the new laboratories have been constructed and fitted up by means of funds contributed by themselves, and that this heavy charge is not larger than the surplus income of a few years will probably be able to reimburse. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Busk; secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode; as well as committees of managers and visitors.

## PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.

The warm weather has developed both the flowers and the fashions earlier than usual this year, and the new creations of Parisian modistes show considerable originality, but only so far as shape is concerned, the prevailing tints being much the same as were in vogue twelve months ago. The fashionable colour of the moment is grey in all its different shades, such as gris argenté, gris vert, gris de plomb, gris perle, gris de nuage, vert de gris—iron, ash, mouse, and slate grey. Gayer tints will, however, predominate in the course of a few weeks, and many of these have already made their appearance at the weekly gatherings at the Longchamps and Auteuil racecourses, including marine and cerulean, peacock and heron blue, mignonette green, dove colour, havannah brown, écu and light mauve. Among the fashionable materials for toilettes de visite and de promenade are foulards, the plain and striped varieties of which are worn combined; also a very fine poplin, termed La Sicilienne, made in every shade of colour; while for dinner and evening dresses a semi-transparent silk of a novel écu colour, and termed the Goaly, has made its appearance. The fichu Marie Antoinette has once more reappeared, but in competition with its more coquettish and graceful rival the fichu Charlotte Corday.

The chapeaux for the coming season will be the Montéglin and the d'Harcourt, descriptions of which will be found below; the Directoire, made of white straw, with a high front lined with pink silk, and ornamented with a garland of pinkish pansies, while surmounting the whole is a large bow formed of numerous coques of reddish brown ribbon; the Clairette, named after the heroine of the "Fille de Madame Angot," which is very like the Marie Stuart both in shape and ornament; together with the Béatrix, formed of a toque of beaded black tulle, encircled with a garland of leaves, mignonette blossoms, and pansies.

### THE ILLUSTRATION.

#### Toilettes de Promenade and de Visite.

Fig. 1. Robe à demie-traine of the hue known as 'gris d'argent glacé,' the taffeta jupe being robed on each side with a deep ruche edged with grey velvet, and simulating to some extent a manteau de cour. The tunic, which is of cashmere, is bordered with similar velvet biais, and trimmed with large silver buttons. It is gathered up en pouff behind, with a broad sash falling below the knees. There are large cuffs to the sleeves, and ruffle-like plaits to the neck. The chapeau is of mauve faye, edged with violet velvet and trimmed with bunches of lilac and bows of ribbon.

Fig. 2 shows the vêtement de promenade, known as the Montfort jacket, which is made adjusted to the waist with large open facings and pouff behind. It is bordered with guipure and trimmed with ornaments of passementerie. The chapeau, which is of white straw, is turned up on each side, and trimmed with flowers and feathers, a large bow falling behind.

Fig. 3. Toilette of cerulean blue taffeta, with flounces and trimmings of foulard, striped blue and white. The tunic, cut in polonaise fashion and crossed en biais from left to right in front, is trimmed with a plissé à la vieille of striped foulard, edged with a small flounce in the same material. The cuffs of the sleeves, which are of medium size, are trimmed with bows and plaitings of similar foulard, while the jupe is ornamented with flounces of the same, on which are placed biais of blue taffeta. Chapeau d'Harcourt of rice straw, edged with blue velvet and surmounted by a tuft of lilies of the valley, a bandeau of blue velvet and persane being wound round in turban fashion and falling in ends of medium length behind.

Fig. 4. Veste manon of marine blue drap d'été, worn with a faille waistcoat of the same tint, and trimmed with seven pipings of faille, with passementerie buttons forming frogs. The chapeau, which is turned up at the sides and edged with blue ribbon, has a large blue bow in front and a white ostrich feather falling behind.

Fig. 5. Robe of light mauve poul-de-soie, the corsage cut à la Princesse, and the jupe trimmed with ruches separated by biais of darker mauve, and a deep plaited flounce touching the ground. With this toilette is worn a fichu Charlotte Corday in black gros de suez silk edged with lace. The white straw chapeau rond, worn at the back of the head, is surmounted by a bouquet of white and red roses, with the customary bow of mauve ribbon falling behind.

Fig. 6. Robe à demie-traine of havannah brown and dove-coloured striped taffeta. The under-jupe, which is of the darker shade, is trimmed with alternating brown and dove-coloured flounces placed en biais, and surmounted by dove-coloured bands. The dove-coloured upper-jupe, which is trimmed with havannah biais and guipure of the same shade, is buttoned at the side and caught up en pouff behind. The corsage-paletot is of havannah brown, being edged with guipure, like the upper jupe, and trimmed with dove-coloured biais, cuffs, and facings. On each side are worn large brown bows, secured to the paletot by steel buckles. Chapeau Montéglin, made of white straw and trimmed with a bouquet of field flowers and havannah ribbon.

Fig. 7. Robe à demie-traine of gris perle Sicilienne, the jupe of which is trimmed in front with biais placed diagonally; and gathered up into a succession of plaits behind. With it is worn a hussar pelisse of white serge, braided and edged with marabout trimming. The chapeau is of white straw, surmounted by a foulard turban secured on one side by a bunch of roses, and on the other by an aigrette.

Fig. 8. Robe of mignonette-coloured taffeta, trimmed with three superposed flounces, edged with rows of tiny ruches, and set off on each side by large bows. The vêtement in cashmere of the same shade is embroidered in chain-stitch, and scalloped round the border. The chapeau, in faye of a corresponding tint, is trimmed in front with a double ruche, placed in coronet fashion, and finishing off in a large bow behind, while the summit is crowned with curled feathers, a wing being placed at the left side.

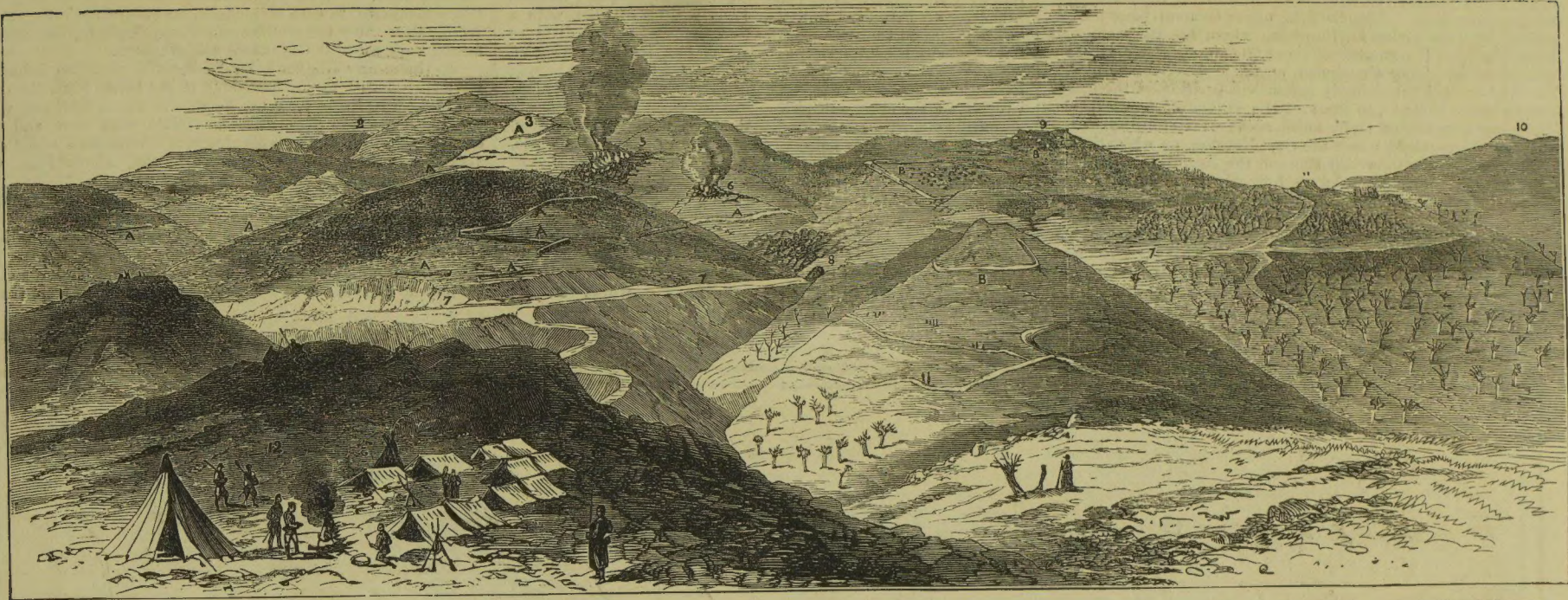
In the right-hand corner of the Engraving is shown a mantilla of the fashionable shape, trimmed with jet and passementerie.





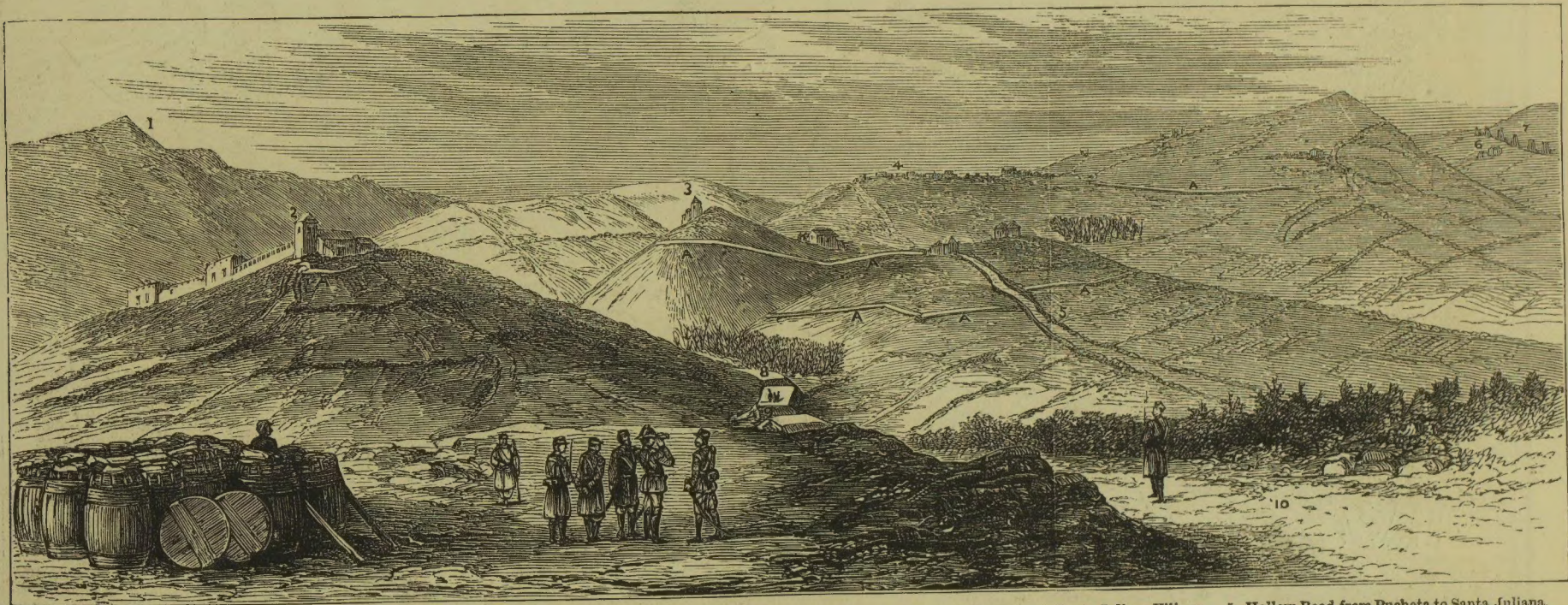


THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



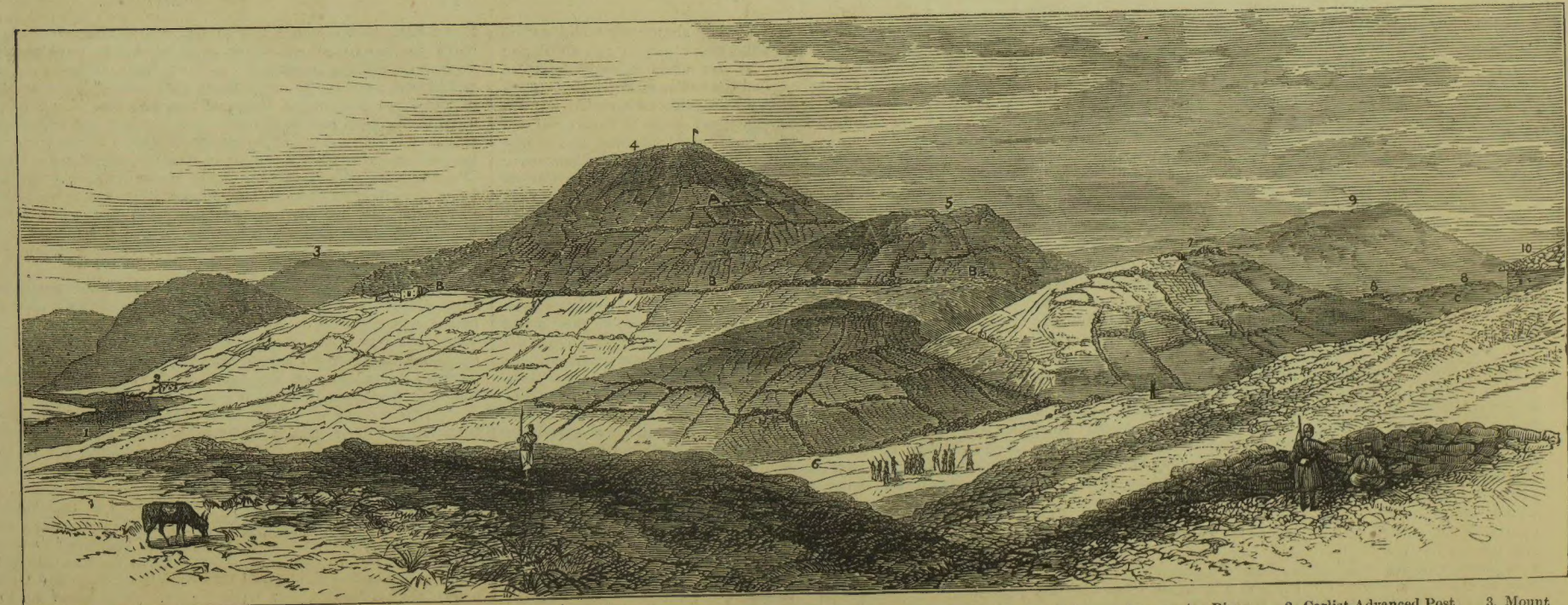
A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B, B, B. Intrenchments taken by the National Army, March 25. 1. Rock of Mina Rubbia, with Carlist Redoubt. 2. Mount of Las Cortes. 3. Mount Munecas. 4. Woods Burnt, April 4, by the Carlists. 5. Woods Burning, April 21. 6. Houses Burning, April 21. 7, 7. Railway Embankment to the Galdames Mines. 8. Railway Tunnel, occupied by the National Troops. 9. Redoubt on Mount Altamira, with Two Guns, held by the National Troops. 10. Mount Arenillas. 11. Battery of Two Guns. 12. Advanced Post of the National Army.

VIEW OF THE LEFT-HAND POSITIONS OF THE CARLIST LINES: SKETCHED FROM THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO.



A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. 1. Mount Serrantes. 2. Church of San Pedro de Abanto and Redoubt. 3. Church of Santa Juliana. 4. Santa Juliana Village. 5. Hollow Road from Pucheta to Santa Juliana. 6. Mount Eriano, with the Somorrostro Iron Mines. 7. Atmospheric Railway. 8. Barricade of Trees on the Bilbao Road. 9. Cutting across the Road. 10. Road from Castro to Bilbao.

CENTRE POSITIONS OF THE CARLISTS: FROM THE ADVANCED POST OF PUCHETA



A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B, B, B. Hollow Road, joining the Trenches. C. Intrenchment at Murietta, taken from the Carlists, March 27. 1. Somorrostro River. 2. Carlist Advanced Post. 3. Mount Lucero. 4. Mount Mandres. 5. Montano Pequeno. 6. Road from Castro to Bilbao. 7. San Fuentes Redoubt. 8, 8. Houses at Murietta, occupied by Marshal Serrano's Army. 9. Mount Serrantes. 10. House at the end of Las Carreras.

MONTE MONTANO, THE RIGHT OF THE CARLIST POSITIONS: FROM THE HILL ABOVE SAN LORENZO.



## THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The conflict in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, the chief town of Biscay, between the Carlist army, which besieged that town, and the forces of the Madrid National Government, has ended in the defeat of the Carlists. Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha, in command of the two divisions of the National army, having successfully carried out their operations and forced the Carlists to raise the siege, entered Bilbao last Saturday evening. Their combined forces were 37,000 regular troops, with seventy guns. The Carlists, under General Elio, accompanied by Don Carlos de Bourbon, whom his partisans call King Charles VII., numbered about 20,000, and their artillery was defective. They abandoned, on the night of the 28th ult., Tuesday week, their strongly intrenched position on the hill of San Pedro de Abanto, in front of the village of Somorrostro. This place is seven or eight miles north-west of Bilbao, commanding Portugalete, where the river Nervion, on which Bilbao stands, has its mouth on the shore of the Bay of Biscay. The iron-mines of Somorrostro were formerly of some note, and furnished material for the Bilbao manufacture of swords and armour.

The positions occupied a month since by the army of the National Government, at the commencement of these late operations, should be described. Their line extended southward inland from the seacoast at the mouth of the small

fordable river of Somorrostro, seven or eight miles along its left bank. Mountains or hills of considerable height rise on each side of the river. The high road from Castro Urdiales to Portugalete and Bilbao runs parallel to the sea, in a valley, and intersects the line at right angles, the village of San Juan de Somorrostro being in the centre. Facing the left of the position is a range of mountains from the coast to the Church of Santa Juliana, past which runs the high road above mentioned. One of these mountains, named Mandres, is conical in shape. Upon its steep and unsheltered sides the Carlists defeated General Moriones on Feb. 25. Lower down is a ridge of hills, with a few cottages on them, called San Fuentes. At a short distance from them on the road is the village of San Pedro de Abanto, which was the centre of the Carlist line. On the right, starting from there, the mountains continue to rise as far as Galdames, which is on the extreme right.

While one part of the National army, under the Dictator, Marshal Serrano, was engaged in front of the lines of Abanto, the division under Concha moved on Balmaseda, to the east of Bilbao, by the valley of Sopuerta. Their object was that of giving time for the troops concentrating at Miranda del Ebro, Puebla, and Vitoria to come up to Orduña, on the border line of Biscay and Alava, with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Carlists from the latter province. The Carlists, who had for a good while past expected an attack on that side of Biscay, had thrown up strong defensive works on the

approaches to their positions. They had concentrated at and near Balmaseda some of their troops. At Ovosco, to the right of Balmaseda, only a few miles distant, the Carlists had amassed large stores of provisions and ammunition. They had established between Ovosco and Durango, the temporary headquarters of Don Carlos, a series of intrenchments, passing in a direct line by Villaro from the first to the latter point. It is evident they had done for their defence as much as they possibly could, and more than was supposed. Indeed, the Carlists seem to have provided for the worst; for they have taken measures, in case of a check, to secure by Villareal and Archivaleta, near the well-known Pass of Salinas, the means of falling back towards Guipuzcoa and Navarre.

In the meanwhile Ernani and Renteria, near San Sebastian, were surrounded by Carlists, and in the latter town the sound of cannon was heard from the heights of Santa Barbara, which command the town of Ernani. Shots were now and then exchanged between the volunteers of Fontarabia and Carlist marauders. The heights of San Marcial, above Irun, were fortified by the Carlists.

Our Map of the Basque Provinces and adjacent parts of Spain will help to explain the recent military events. The sketches by our Artist, M. Dick de Lonlay, from the headquarters of the Spanish national army at Somorrostro, give several different views of the Carlist positions, and one of the battery of San Lorenzo. The following extracts from the last



PLAN OF BILBAO AND SOMORROSTRO.

week's letters of the *Times*' correspondent seem a good description of the scene of this warfare:

"Never had a picturesque valley like that of Somorrostro a more appropriate name. It is surrounded by solemn mountains, the sombre caverns and bushy sides of which seem to be the haunts of witches and evil spirits. The word Somorrostro is derived from the Basque and Spanish—*Somorra* meaning in Basque some awful supernatural being, and *rostro* being the Spanish for face. The Carlist positions, silent and formidable, must certainly have looked portentous to Serrano lately; but it appears that, with Concha's help, he is about to get rid of the bugbear.

"Somorrostro is in a hollow surrounded by heights, some of them so lofty and precipitous that to take them, even from a very inferior force, would involve an impracticable sacrifice of men. Nearly all these heights—the most formidable—are in the hands of the Carlists, who could make the plain below untenable if they had proper artillery; but, in the absence of this, the Republicans have been able to force their way up the gradually ascending hollow, surrounded everywhere but in the rear by foes, and to make straight for Bilbao. The farther they advance the more foes they must leave behind them. As the hills occupied by the Carlists converge towards the upper—that is, the Bilbao—end of the hollow, near the village of Murieta and the Church of San Pedro Abanto, the key of the Carlist position, the Republicans, in advancing to take these two places, were brought well within rifle range on all sides. No wonder the slaughter was terrific, and that the attack on the church failed. It is rather matter for surprise that Murieta was taken; but the Republican troops, though most of them raw levies, fought with extraordinary gallantry. Perhaps it may be doubted whether old soldiers who knew what war was would have submitted to be led into such a murderous trap. The conscripts may have thought that it was the correct and usual thing to be thus fired into from all sides; so they took their slaughtering patiently.

"I was one of a small party of Englishmen who paid a visit to the village of Murieta, or what was a month ago a village; it is now but a heap of ruins. It was round this spot that the battle of Somorrostro—here called the battle of Murieta—raged most fiercely. Over 1500 killed and wounded men, on the Republican side alone, lay in a fearfully short space of time upon one narrow tract of ground. Murieta, thus hardly won and dearly bought, is now the most advanced post of the Republican force. It goes, like the thin edge of a wedge, right into the Carlist lines, to the fire of which it is exposed—strange as this may seem to military readers—both in front and rear. There is literally no cover worthy the name for the handful of troops which garrison it. As we stood among them, we found that while one body of Carlists, full in view, with rifles in their hands, might have been firing into our faces, 150 or 200 yards off, another body, about twice that distance, might have been leisurely taking pot-shots at us behind. Indeed, as the Carlist lines extended the whole way round, we should have been in a complete circle of fire. Add to this, there is no sort of covered way, or even favourable ground, by which, in case of a sudden attack, reinforcements could be safely got to the outposts. They would have to advance over an open field, exposed to a downward converging fire from all sides—precisely the same fire, in fact, which so quickly dropped 1500 of them the other day. A more extraordinary military position I never saw or heard of. I can only account for its ever having been occupied, or its now being thus quietly held, partly by the character of the country, and partly by one side having an overwhelming superiority in artillery.

"Here and there are trees or thick brushwood enough to supply admirable cover, in addition to the advantages of ground. It was across a precipitous, partially-wooded ravine of this kind we looked yesterday at the Carlist sentries on the other side of it, their intrenchments rising gradually one above the other, and most of them communicating by zigzags and covered ways far up the mountain side. The General told me

that before troops could get to the top of the mountain and drive the last Carlist off it, so as to be able to push safely on with out having an enemy firing down upon their heads, they would perhaps have to carry thirty such intrenchments. Some of them are natural—a ledge of scarp rock doing as good duty as the best barricade; sometimes only a few palisades are required just to stop one dangerous gap. When the ground happens to be too level or open artificial fortifications are made. We could see on the railway made by an English company to bring the ore from their mines an immensely strong breastwork, admirably put together, with materials taken all ready to hand from the railway itself. To carry such a breastwork alone, supposing it fairly protected, would involve a terrible loss of life.

"The more a 'foreigner' looks at the Carlist positions in front of Somorrostro, the harder does he find it to comprehend how troops could ever have been led full at their centre—as was done in the last engagement, when nearly 3000 men were sacrificed in return for a comparatively slight advantage. It is to avoid a repetition of the same fatal mistake that Marshal Concha's turning movement is now being made.

"After a delay of some weeks, which was, perhaps, longer than it need have been, Concha made a move forward in three columns, in the way I have explained—namely, his right by way of Ampuero, on to the Ramales road, his centre by Guriezo, and his left by Otañes. As yet he has been successful, and that he has done good work is proved by the fact that the Carlists have been driven back from positions which they apparently intended and wished to keep. The fighting commenced on Monday, the civil guards, carabinieri, and some line troops meeting the enemy about half way between Castro and Otañes, where they attacked him with vigour. The positions to be taken were formidable; but the Carlists appear to have been unable to make much of a resistance for want of men to keep back Concha's right and centre, which continually kept advancing and turning the occupied heights. Still the Carlists



The first public park ever owned by Sheffield was opened on Monday. The park, which is about twelve acres in extent, was purchased from the late Miss Harrison, of Sheffield, for £18,700. There stands in it a large mansion, which it is proposed to convert into a museum and picture-galleries. The Town Council, who negotiated for the purchase of the park, intend to open others in different parts of the town. The Mayor (Mr. J. Hallam) and the members of the Corporation visited the park on Monday in procession, headed by the police band, and on arriving there the Mayor declared the park, which is to be called "Weston Park," open to the free access of the public.



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